

BUICK for
1928

Power—the mighty force of limitless power—Buick for 1928—now on display.

INSPECTION IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Telephone Central 1246 or 1247.
88, Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

No. 25,728 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



N. LAZARUS
Hong Kong's Only European Optician.
BRITISH MADE, GOOD.
British Made Spectacle Frames (Ask for Them).
British Made "Sir William Crookes Lenses."
We Specialize on British Made Goods!
Manager—RALPH A. COOPER, M.A.O.A.,
Registered Optometrist (Canada).

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONG KONG ELEVEN FACES MALAYA.

THIS MORNING'S SCORES.

Local Bowlers and Fielders in Good Fettle.

FIVE OF THE VISITORS' WICKETS DOWN FOR ONLY SEVENTY RUNS.

Much interest centred in the opening of the interport cricket match this morning between Hong Kong and Malaya. The weather was ideal for the game, the sun coming out, but never being over strong.

Taking this morning's play it looks as if Hong Kong should capture the honours, but there is always the glorious uncertainties of cricket to contend with, and it would be premature to predict an easy win at this early stage.

As with Shanghai, "Tam" Pearce lost the toss and Foster (the Malaya skipper), of course, elected to take first knock.

With the sun coming out again, it is difficult to tell what is in store for the fourth innings. Still, batting first on a comparatively easy wicket is an advantage for the visitors.

Opinions differed before play began. Some maintained that Malaya will give Hong Kong a rare tussle while others argued that the home team ought to win easily.

Hong Kong fielded the same team as that which defeated Shanghai by three wickets earlier in the week. Malaya made one change from that which lost to Shanghai by an innings, H. R.

Rix taking the place of Dr. J. M. A. Lowson.
Mr. J. P. Robinson and Lt. Comdr. Shaw, R.N., were the umpires.

First Man Out.
Harker-Taylor and Blleloch were Malaya's opening batsmen. The former made 2 singles off Dobbie (Naval Yard end) and the latter one. Wales, left-handed, bowled from the Pavilion end.

Ten up was obtained in as many minutes, thanks to two boundaries by Harker-Taylor, one off each bowler. He was batting with confidence and not afraid to step out to Wales's slow ones.

Blleloch, up till then, had not shown a scoring stroke on the off—where most of the balls were going—and indulged in his partiality for leg.

The 20 was signalled after 18 minutes, Blleloch lashing out at Wales. He got a 2, then a 4, and was caught off the next ball by Dale, at fine-point—first wicket down for 20 runs.

Second Wicket Down.
Blleloch contributed 8 and Harker-Taylor had scored 12 not out. Up to this stage the Malaya batsmen had shown themselves to be rather enterprising on a pitch which was not fast.

Braddell went in first wicket down. Dobbie made a change in his field. From extra cover, Hankey was sent to silly mid-off; Hayward retired from mid-off into the "country."

When still shaping with confidence, Harker-Taylor fell a victim to Dobbie's swinger after batting 25 minutes for 15 (2 boundaries)—two wickets down for 24 runs—by no means an auspicious start. Dobbie appealed very confidently for leg-before-wicket and there was not the slightest doubt about the decision.

A series of singles, mostly off Dobbie, took the total along to 30 in just over half an hour.

But Hong Kong's attack was not to be denied. Braddell (when batting with Congdon) gave a sharp catch to Dale, at first slip, off Dobbie, and the fieldsmen was not found wanting—three wickets down for 31 runs. Braddell made 4.

Foster, the Malaya captain, was next in and he got a four off Wales which should have been a single. After the innings had lasted 40 minutes, Congdon gave Hayward a very easy catch at silly mid-off, this being Wales's second wicket—four wickets down for 37 runs. Congdon scored 6, all in singles.

Rix was the next batsman. Scores at 11.15 a.m.:—
Malaya—1st Innings.
Lt. H. C. Harker-Taylor, b Dobbie, 15
J. W. Blleloch, c Dale, b Wales, 8
R. L. L. Braddell, c Dale, b Dobbie, 4
Capt. C. H. Congdon, c Hayward, b Wales, 6
N. J. A. Foster, not out 9
H. R. Rix, not out 0
Extras 0

Total (for 4 wickets) 42
Capt. F. O'N. Ford, A. B. Jordan, R. B. Lewis, H. G. L. Richards, N. H. P. Whitely to bat.
Falls of wickets:—1 for 20, 2 for 24, 3 for 31, 4 for 37.

Hong Kong XI:—T. E. Pearce (captain), W. Brace, Lt. T. H. Dale, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, F. Goodwin, Lt. J. B. A. Hankey, A. W. Hayward, A. W. Ramsay, G. R. Sayer, C. D. Wales, E. C. Fincher.

Noon.
At noon Malaya had scored 70 for five wickets.
12.20 p.m.
Malaya were all out for 88 runs.

WHAT FIGURES TELL.

Nationalists' Majority in China.

HALF POPULATION AND AREA.

Why The Peking Government Compares Unfavourably.

[By "Li Chung-yin"]

Statistics may be made to prove anything but a passing glance at the map of China will substantiate figures which go to show that there is a good deal of truth in the claim of the Nationalist Party to represent the majority.

This article is not intended as an argument for recognition of the Nationalist Government. Nor does it imply an answer to assertions regarding the priority of Peking or Nanking.

By crushing General Tang Seng-chi and the Hankow Government, the Nanking faction added large and important tracts to their sphere. On the other hand, Kwangtung (which is nearest Hong Kong) has taken a turn in the opposite direction; it is still "Nationalist" but the Ironsides do not agree with Nanking.

Effect of Hankow's Defeat.
Elsewhere there have been small changes. In the north of Anhui and Kiangsu, the Nationalist armies have been advancing steadily these last two weeks and, at most, the Northerners have only very small bits of these two provinces in their hands.

But while the Hankow administration existed in opposition to Nanking, there were two Nationalist Governments.

For this reason, it could not be truly said that "the" Nationalist Party held sway in half or more of China. The Party was divided against itself owing to struggles for power.

Such a division has been removed by the success of the punitive expedition which the Nanking generals sent up the Yangtze River.

Power in Square Miles.
For a number of years, the dependencies of China (Tibet, Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan) have been of practically no account; although one faction or another can make out superficial reasons for claiming allegiance.

The eighteen provinces of China Proper and the three which make up Manchuria are the ones in the limelight.

This combined territory has an approximate area of 1,896,500 square miles. Of this, the Nanking Government is "acknowledged" by nearly half—745,150 miles.

One-Third "Neutral."
Of the population of 453,410,000—round figures based on the most reliable estimate in the absence of a census—209,970,000, or nearly half, live in places which fly the Nationalist standard.

But the Nationalists also exercise certain influence in five provinces which certainly have no relationship with Peking. The Nationalist influence may be infinitesimal but Nanking does have some connection with the "neutrals" whereas Peking has none. These five provinces have an area of 615,820 square miles and a population of 136,340,000—or just under a third of the total in each case.

What Peking Represents.
The Peking Government has less than a third of the total area, namely, about 685,680 square miles, and only a fifth of the population, namely, 87,100,000.

Explanations without going into minute details are rather illuminating.

The Ankuochun, with Marshal Chang Tso-lin as the head with the title of Generalissimo, is the governing power in Peking. This is composed of the Fengtien Party and a few allies which are really "subordinates." General Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang can be described as "allies."

The Fengtien faction controls the three provinces of Manchuria, the metropolitan province of Chihli, and Shantung.

How Provinces Are Divided.
At least seven provinces must be credited to Nanking, the capital of the Nationalist Government. These are: Anhui, Chakiang, Fukien, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Kwangsi.

Of course, there are factions within the Party, but Nanking's authority is fairly well established in these provinces where, however, the Ironsides are not yet in control.

Registration of newspapers is dealt with in section 4 of the new Ordinance. Points which may be noted are referred to below.

12. The names of the proprietor, printer, publisher and editor must all be given; see Form No. 1 in the Schedule.

13. Provision is made in subsection (6) for registration by a company or firm.

PRESS LAW.

Bill Regulating Newspapers.

PRINTING PRESS INCLUDED.

Powers Of Seizure And Forfeiture.

In the "Government Gazette" is published the draft of an Ordinance to regulate the printing of newspapers and the helping and use of printing presses.

The objects and reasons state:—

1. This Ordinance repeals and reacts, with alterations, the Printers and Publishers Ordinance, 1886, Ordinance No. 4 of 1886.

2. There are several alterations in the interpretation section. The attempt to secure a full address, where one has to be given, by means of a definition in the interpretation section has been abandoned.

FAIR.

Cricket Weather Remains Good.

The weather forecast issued by the Royal Observatory this forenoon was:—
N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

done. Reliance is now placed on the requirement of a "full address" in sections 6 and 7 and, in Form No. 1 in the Schedule, and on the fact that inquiries can always be made at the time by the Registrar in any case of doubt.

Further, the old definition of "place of business" and "place of residence" would have failed in more than one instance, e.g., in the case of a block of offices or flats. The new definition of "address" is confined to making it clear (1) that an individual may give his private or business address, and (2) that the address of a corporation is its head office within the Colony.

3. "Editor" is defined as meaning the chief editor if there are more editors than one, and as including an acting chief editor.

4. The definition of "newspaper" has been shortened. It is widened to include periodicals published at intervals of a month. The definition of "newspaper register" seems to be necessary: see section 4 (9) and (10).

5. The definition of "person" is new in the Ordinance but has been used in other Ordinances.

6. The definition of "printed document" is new. The term occurs in sections 6 and 7.

7. The definition of "printing press" is also new. Section 5 deals with printing presses.

8. The definition of "Registrar" has been altered because it is intended to appoint the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as Registrar and the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Deputy Registrar under this Ordinance.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs will take over the registration of Chinese newspapers, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court will continue to be the Registrar for English newspapers.

9. The definition of "proprietor" seems to be unnecessary.

10. Section 3, which gives power to make regulations and prescribe fees, is new. No fees are in contemplation.

Registration of Newspapers.
11. Registration of newspapers is dealt with in Ordinance No. 4 of 1886 in section 3 to 10. Criticisms of the provisions therein contained are:—

(a) They secure the names of only (i) the proprietor and (ii) the printer or publisher. It seems desirable to have also the name of the editor, and to have the names of both the printer and the publisher if they are different persons.

(b) They ignore the possibility of the printer and publisher being a firm or company.

(c) Sections 8 and 9 have not been found to be of any use.

Registration of newspapers is dealt with in section 4 of the new Ordinance. Points which may be noted are referred to below.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Great Responsibility of Parliament.

MUCH FALSIFIED HISTORY.

Trustees For Present And Future Of People.

Rugby, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons today Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, moved the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission. He said that there were two points to consider. The first was that upon Parliament lay the responsibility and the ultimate decision upon the issues to be raised by this enquiry—a responsibility which it could not share with nor hand over to any other country.

The second point was that the composition of the Committee, and every detail of the method contemplated for its enquiry, formed one integral whole, which stood or fell together.

Earl Winterton recalled the circumstances under which the Montagu-Chelmsford Act was passed in 1919 with the assent of all parties in the House. Parliament would not be doing right, but wrong, if it divested itself of its responsibility by repudiating its duty under the Act.

There was, he thought, much falsified history regarding the situation which the British found when they first went to India and when they first assumed the responsibility of any part of that country. The British saved India at the time from going into the well of anarchy. When they assumed this responsibility they assumed it as trustees for the present and for the future of the Indian people, and specially as trustees for various minorities in that country.

In the declaration, of 1917 and the Act of 1919, which implemented that declaration, the Government of the day, on behalf of the people of this country, and with the support of all parties in the House, stated that they were prepared gradually to hand over the trusteeship to the Indians themselves as and when they were in a position to exercise it with due regard to the interests of all concerned.

Attempts had been made to draw a comparison between the conditions prevailing in India and the conditions prevailing in Southern Ireland or Egypt. Anyone who had any knowledge of these three countries would know that such a comparison was profoundly fallacious. Both Egypt and Southern Ireland were far more homogeneous than the great sub-continent of India had ever been.

With regard to the composition of the Commission Earl Winterton pointed out that the Act of 1919 was silent on that point. It merely laid down that members were to be selected with the concurrence of Parliament. Obviously it was very desirable that the Commission should not be unwieldy in numbers, and that members differing in outlook toward Indian problems, arising from differences of opinion in their own political views, should be moved by the same fundamental conceptions of the duties which the Act of 1919 imposed upon them.

Would a mixed commission satisfy that consideration?

Referring to the proposal made in some quarters that one or two representative Indians should be appointed on the Commission Earl Winterton said that no Indians or Europeans who knew India could for one moment suppose that Indian gentlemen of whatever position, or intellectual attainments could possibly represent all the various political, religious, racial, and economic factors which went to make up British India.

They made up no more to add the Commission in its findings than would be done by their numerous fellow-countrymen who would assist the Commission with evidence and advice. They could not do as much to assist the Commission as would properly accredited representatives of the Indian legislature who would have every opportunity of presenting and emphasising their case.

If this contention were accepted—that the responsibility of Parliament was supreme—it really contained that Parliament could not carry out its obligations under the Declaration of 1917 and its obligation under the Act of 1919 of surveying and reviewing the Indian situation through the agency of a commission.

General Li Tsung-jen, one of the "big four" of the Kwangsi military party and a pillar of the Nanking Government, is reported from Hankow to have urged the Hankow Government to order war on General Chang Fah-kuei, commander-in-chief of the Ironsides.

General Li Tsung-jen is coming south shortly, adds the message.

Another despatch from Shanghai is that General Li Tsung-jen is returning from Nanking to Nanking, whence he will move southwards.

Another Offer of Help.
General Chen Ming-shu is reported by the same source to have cabled General Li Chai-sum (of the Kwangsi faction) in Shanghai, saying that he is leading three divisions into Kwangtung, from Fukien.

Chen Ming-shu formerly held equal rank with the present commander-in-chief of the Ironsides, both as subordinates of Li Chai-sum. But Chen Ming-shu is now a supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, and the movements of his Fukien troops referred to below.

MENACE TO SWATOW.
Four Armies With Designs on the Place.

Complications have set in along the eastern part of Kwangtung province, portending further military upheavals.

At least four forces of regulars are involved, although they are not yet fighting each other. And there is a fourth column of irregulars, making war whenever opportunity occurs.

The four armies, with approximate strengths, are:—

1.—25th division and other units of the Ironsides (the Leftist faction now in power at Canton)—about 4,000 men—stretching out from the East River, and the nearest to Canton.

2.—Kwangsi division under Lt. General Chan Chai-long (supporter of General Li Chai-sum and Wong Shit-hung, who have been supplanted at Canton).

POLITICAL VULTURES.

RIVAL FORCES WHICH COVET CANTON.

HELP FOR KWANGSI PARTY?

Military Complications Threaten Swatow.

IRONSIDES NEGOTIATING TO ENSURE PEACE OF KWANGTUNG.

Political vultures from all parts of China are casting covetous eyes on Canton, rival forces being at work to prevent hostile factions getting into power or approaching too near.

There are indications that help will be forthcoming for the Kwangsi Party in their attempt, if sustained, to recover control of the Canton Government from the Ironsides.

Military complications may affect the whole situation in the east of Kwangtung and several armies may soon threaten Swatow again but there has been no trouble there yet.

WHAT THE DOLLAR CAN DO!

Recovery in Hong Kong and elsewhere of the Kwangtung Government's paper dollar (which might have crashed following the "scare" brought about by the Ironsides' coup) is the best evidence that confidence is gaining ground in Canton.

The Ironsides are in negotiation with one or two generals of the Kwangsi Party for transfer of their allegiance; and with two "doubtful" generals up the North River, who are likely to be paid for moving up to the Hunan frontier to prevent the defeated hordes of Hankow breaking through.

Labour agitators in Canton, who had hoped for much from their "Leftist friends," the Ironsides, have been in trouble again. More than twenty of them were arrested for demonstrating with red flags in protest against the Ironsides' continuation (begun by the Kwangsi regime) of disbandment of the anti-Hong Kong strikers.

OUTSIDE HELP.
Famous Nanking General Urges Attack.

That outside help for the Kwangsi regime, if they ever make a bid to retake Canton, will be forthcoming is indicated by several cables to the "Kung Sheung Yat Po."

General Li Tsung-jen, one of the "big four" of the Kwangsi military party and a pillar of the Nanking Government, is reported from Hankow to have urged the Hankow Government to order war on General Chang Fah-kuei, commander-in-chief of the Ironsides.

General Li Tsung-jen is coming south shortly, adds the message.

Another despatch from Shanghai is that General Li Tsung-jen is returning from Nanking to Nanking, whence he will move southwards.

Another Offer of Help.
General Chen Ming-shu is reported by the same source to have cabled General Li Chai-sum (of the Kwangsi faction) in Shanghai, saying that he is leading three divisions into Kwangtung, from Fukien.

Chen Ming-shu formerly held equal rank with the present commander-in-chief of the Ironsides, both as subordinates of Li Chai-sum. But Chen Ming-shu is now a supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, and the movements of his Fukien troops referred to below.

MENACE TO SWATOW.
Four Armies With Designs on the Place.

Complications have set in along the eastern part of Kwangtung province, portending further military upheavals.

At least four forces of regulars are involved, although they are not yet fighting each other. And there is a fourth column of irregulars, making war whenever opportunity occurs.

The four armies, with approximate strengths, are:—

1.—25th division and other units of the Ironsides (the Leftist faction now in power at Canton)—about 4,000 men—stretching out from the East River, and the nearest to Canton.

2.—Kwangsi division under Lt. General Chan Chai-long (supporter of General Li Chai-sum and Wong Shit-hung, who have been supplanted at Canton).

3.—Kwangsi division under Lt. General Chan Chai-long (supporter of General Li Chai-sum and Wong Shit-hung, who have been supplanted at Canton).

4.—Kwangsi division under Lt. General Chan Chai-long (supporter of General Li Chai-sum and Wong Shit-hung, who have been supplanted at Canton).

ton)—3,000 men—now about 170 miles east of Canton, and marching towards the Ironsides.

3.—The former Cantonese Communists who invaded Swatow, held it for a week, and are now in the interior of the south of Fukien province—4,000 strong.

4.—Chiang Kai-shek "die-hards"—2,500 strong—marching from central Fukien to that part of the southern seaboard adjoining Kwangtung, close to Swatow.

In addition to these there are guerrillas in southern Fukien, and another batch not connected with the other, which is between the Ironsides and the Kwangsi division.

Those Fighting Now.
There is hardly any necessity to explain why the Kwangsi men are marching westwards. Their principal leaders were overthrown by the Ironsides with whom they now want to get at grips.

A "China Mail" correspondent reported yesterday that the first shots in this campaign had been fired in the hinterland of Bias Bay. Further news from the locality, says the "China Mail" political correspondent, is that the Kwangsi advance guard was engaged with the local Communist guerrillas who have instituted a reign of terror at Hoiung and Lukfung.

Designs on Swatow.
Accordingly, it is presumed that the Ironsides and Kwangsi troops are not in contact. But the Ironsides are not content to hold their ground and wait; they are itching to march westwards to take over Swatow. If they do so they are almost bound to run up against the Kwangsi division.

The Cantonese Communists have not given up designs on Swatow. They are now hiding, and resting, in the interior of Fukien. Taking advantage of the diversion created by the rival elements, they may make another swoop down—a favourite practice among defeated hordes which take to the hills.

Swatow detectives are investigating the movements of men suspected to be the spies of these Communist fighters.

Menace from Fukien?
Across the frontier from Swatow, two brigades of Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers—now that their former commander-in-chief is again interested in politics at Shanghai—are marching rapidly southwards from Foochow, past Amoy.

Their objectives are Chuan-chow and Changchow, two ports of moderate importance. Several detachments of semi-bandits are roaming this territory and Chiang Kai-shek's highest man in Fukien is determined to wipe them out so as to unify at least one province for his patron.

It is expected that the guerrillas will resist the entry into their precincts of the regulars. The latter are expected to win. Will they then go further south and enter Kwangtung or menace Swatow?

TENSION EASED?
Small Boat Communications Restored.

Traffic along the Canton-Samshui Railway, which extends about 20 miles westward from the capital, has been resumed.

(Continued on Page 7.)

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Strong Feeling In Shanghai.

A PROHIBITED DEMONSTRATION

Nationalist Soldiers Fire On The Procession.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Strong feeling has been aroused among the members of the Kuomintang by the shooting incident at Nanking on Nov. 22, the details of which are only now leaking out.

It appears that a large demonstration was held on the recreation ground at Nanking on Tuesday afternoon, in spite of the prohibition of the military authorities, for the purpose of celebrating the defeat of General Tang Seng-chi of Hankow.

The students of the Central Kuomintang school delivered speeches denouncing the anti-communist Western Hills clique, after which a procession was formed which the military ordered to break up.

Casualties Disputed.
This resulted in a quarrel with the soldiers who fired on the procession killing at least two and wounding six.

On the other hand the military state that three soldiers were seriously wounded, and seven slightly wounded, allegedly by shots fired by the demonstrators.

The Shanghai Kuomintang has demanded the punishment of the persons responsible for the shooting and the Kuomintang Conference yesterday appointed General Tan Yen-kai and Mr. Tsai Yuan-pai to go to Nanking to investigate the occurrence.—Reuter.

VEHICLE REGULATION.

The following regulation was made by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council under section 3 of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912, Ordinance No. 40 of 1912, on November 19:—

Notwithstanding the provisions of the public motor vehicle services regulations, made by the Governor in Council under the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912, and set forth on pages 655-656 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, 1844-1925, the Governor in Council shall have power, without calling for tenders, to grant rights and to

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.
S.S. "LANCASTER CASTLE". Sails on/or about 10th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE £72.10.0.
LONDON £300.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.
M.V. "REMO" Sails on/or about 8th December.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on/or about 5th January.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails on/or about 2nd February.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on/or about 13th December.
M.V. "REMO" Sails on/or about 10th January.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on/or about 7th February.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sails from Calcutta 2nd February.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails from Calcutta 3rd March.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
£120, £112, £110, £102 £83, via San Francisco.
G\$440, G\$420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 29th November.
*SIBERIA MARU (calls Los Angeles) Sunday, 11th December.
TAIYO MARU Tuesday, 10th January.
*Calls Keelung.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
FUSHIMI MARU Saturday, 3rd December.
HAKOZAKI MARU Saturday, 17th December.
HAKURAN MARU Saturday, 31st December.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st December.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th January, 1928.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
*MOJI MARU Friday, 2nd December.
SADO MARU Monday, 12th December.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
RAKUYO MARU Friday, 23rd December.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
*ASUKA MARU Saturday, 16th December.
*TAKAOKA MARU Wednesday, 21st December.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
*DAKAR MARU Friday, 9th December.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
YAMAGATA MARU Thursday, 1st December.
*TOKUSHIMA MARU Monday, 12th December.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Friday, 16th December.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
*MITO MARU Monday, 28th November.
KITANO MARU Tuesday, 20th November.
*AWA MARU (Mojito direct) Wednesday, 30th November.
TAMBA MARU Monday, 5th December.
*Cargo only.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
S.S. "SI-KIANG" 4th December.

S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK.
LONDON, HAVRE about the 23rd December.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
PORTHOS	A	—	6th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	A	—	20th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON	A	4th November	2nd Jan. 1928
ORENOUEAUX	A	18th November	21st Dec.
ANGERS	B	2nd December	4th Jan.
DARTAGNAN	B	16th December	18th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine)
A Class £98.0s.0d. B Class £85.0s.0d.
Steamers 2nd £70.0s.0d. Steamers 2nd £61.0s.0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full particulars, apply to—
Cle. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone Central 740, 8, Queen's Building,
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.



SHIPPING SECTION.

FINE TEAM WORK.

AWARDS TO MASTER AND
CHIEF ENGINEER.

Some three and a half years ago mention was made in the Press of the very fine services rendered in a certain case by those on board in bringing their ship safely into port when in a sinking condition through stress of weather. The ship in question, shortly after leaving port outward bound and deeply laden, encountered a terrible gale from the northwest. At first the ship faced it well, but shortly after midnight the chief engineer informed the captain that the engine-room was flooding and that he could not keep the engines going much longer. The captain went down to inspect himself, and found the water on a level with the plates in the engine-room. The cause of the trouble having been ascertained, the chief engineer set to work, and finally—the ship in the meanwhile having been stopped—they were able to get under way again.

Their position whilst stopped was a perilous one in the tremendous sea running—the ship lay in the trough of the sea and shipped much heavy water, this keeping on for some hours. The remedying of the defect whereby the water was getting into the ship was a fine example of team work between the engine-room and deck departments. After a most anxious time they had their reward by getting the ship into port, but so bad had things become by that time—with the water gaining steadily on them—that when they anchored the decks were awash, and shortly afterwards the ship took the ground. However, they were then able to get the pumps going full bore, and in due course got the ship clear of water. A report having been made to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, of which society the captain is a member, a few weeks ago, steps were taken to bring these services to the notice of the proper authorities, although it was felt that it was very doubtful in view of the time that had elapsed, as to whether anything could now be done. However, we are pleased to say that the Guild's efforts have met with success, for the whole matter having been inquired into, a monetary award has been made both to the captain and to the chief engineer for what were undoubtedly outstanding services on the part of both in a position of extreme peril.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Dundee" are informed that all goods remaining undelivered after November 29, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargoes ex s.s. "Min" and "Paul Leont" are requested to send in all claims to the Agent before December 1.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.S. "Malaya" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after December 1.

SEA TRAGEDY.

OFFER TO CARRY SMACK
BACK TO JAPAN.

Seattle, Nov. 3.
An offer to take the hapless Japanese fishing-smack, "Ryoei," which drifted here with the pitiful remains of its former crew, back to Japan on board the s.s. "President Madison" has been transmitted to Mr. Kawamura, the Japanese Consul here, by A. F. Haines, Vice-President of the American Mail Line. The "President Madison" sails on Monday for Japan and the "Ryoei" could be loaded on the after-deck of the "President Madison."

Mr. Kawamura has cabled the offer to the owners of the vessel in Japan. No freight would, it is understood, be charged. Claims for salvage have been relinquished by Captain Robert Dollar, chief owner of the freighter "Margaret Dollar" which rescued the "Ryoei" off the Washington coast on Monday. Captain Dollar expressed the wish that the salvage money should be distributed among the relatives of the fishermen aboard the "Ryoei." Mr. Kawamura telegraphed his acceptance of the suggestion to Captain Dollar at San Francisco, expressing his gratitude for the offer.

The "Ryoei" has been turned over to the Japanese Consul here and it is expected that the boat will be sold in Seattle unless the offer to return it to Japan be accepted. The funeral of the two sailors found aboard the "Ryoei" will be held to-day and their ashes will be sent to Japan.—Rengo.

"LIBERIAN PRESIDENT."

In what certain members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board described as almost Librarian weather which the president and his party had brought with them, they on October 7 made a tour of inspection of the new Gladstone Dock system and were entertained to lunch on board the "Calatea." The party included President C. D. B. and Mrs. King and their two sons and daughter, and Mr. Chas. E. Cooper (Liberian Consul-General), and the Dock Board were represented by Messrs. J. H. Beazley, J. H. Tilman, L. A. P. Warner (secretary and manager), Captain F. W. Mace (marine surveyor), Col. W. Nichol (president, West African Trade Commission), Messrs. J. B. Roberts (Dock Board), J. H. Sharrock (Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co.), and Robert Holt.

Great admiration was expressed by the guests at the completeness of the arrangements made at Gladstone Dock for dealing with vessels in all states of the tide, and in the course of conversations with representatives of the Dock Board an excellent understanding was established between guests and hosts. It had been intended to undertake, for the benefit of the Liberians, a tour of the oil installations of the port, but owing to the president's intimation that he had another engagement for the afternoon, it was decided to cancel this portion of the entertainment.

AUSTRALIAN COAST.

IMPROVED FACILITIES URGED
FOR NAVIGATION.

Installed in nearly all mail ships trading to Australia nowadays is a "position finder," by means of which the vessel's position can be determined in the thickest of weather, also the positions of other vessels and what course they may be steering in a fog. This, provided the necessary shore stations exist, removes one of the greatest dangers ships have been subject to, and the Australian Government should at once do its share towards obviating the risk for vessels on our coast by erecting wireless stations on the west end of Kangaroo Island, Cape Otway, Port Phillip Heads, Gabo, Sydney Heads, and Cape Moreton. With the existence of such stations accidents of the nature of that which befell the Riverina recently would not occur.

Again, for ships approaching Brisbane from the south a light is badly needed on Point Lookout, south of Cape Moreton. A vessel steering north, if set in by current, has the Moreton light shut in by Point Lookout, and if she is too far out is in danger of the shoals outside Cape Moreton. Currents are variable and strong. The trouble, however, is that the erection of lights and wireless stations is not a profitable view proposition from a political point of view, and it takes a good Government to rise superior to that great consideration in the consolidation of its Ministerial tenure.—"Pastoral Review."

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

Varied are the difficulties encountered by sea-going officers, and so complex that the aid of the Mercantile Marine Service Association is obtained in the efforts to bring about a successful issue on behalf of its members. That success is generally reached speaks well for the legal advice that is provided. The following cases dealt with recently give a brief outline of the aid rendered and their dependants:

A member of the association serving as chief officer died at a port abroad. His death was thought to be attributable to an accident on board. Inquiries which were instituted by the secretary of the association did not confirm this, but as a result of the friendly representations to the owners of the vessel, an ex-gratia award was made to the widowed mother.

Advice was sought and rendered by the association in different cases to three shipmasters with reference to disputed portage bills and contract of service, satisfactory decisions being obtained.

The relatives of a deceased officer member were accorded advice regarding a claim for compensation, and here again their difficulties were overcome by the aid rendered.

A chief officer received advice with regard to loss of personal effects following an accident on board his vessel.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.
For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agents
Telephone C. 3008.
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" Ldn, R'dam, Hull & Avonmouth 23rd November.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 3rd January.

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA"

to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" via Suez Canal 29th December.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHIPPIA & HAVANA AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "FORREBRANK" via Suez Canal 27th November.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilmes, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Monbasa, Kilindini, Port Notho, Luderits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone Central 4791

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong	S'hal	Kobe	Y'hama	V'vor
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 15
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 6

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki, the day after departure from S'hal).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Nov. 22	Nov. 24	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16
Dec. 30	Jan. 1	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C.752 Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Thursday, 8th December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

SANTOS MARU Friday, 2nd December.

MANILA MARU Saturday, 31st December.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CELEBES MARU (calls at Karachi) Sunday, 4th December.

ISHIKARI MARU Thursday, 8th December.

INDUS MARU Thursday, 15th December.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOHOMASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CANADA MARU Wednesday, 30th November.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

BINGO MARU Thursday, 22nd December.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.

ARABIA MARU (from Shanghai) Thursday, 1st December.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

TAKEWA MARU Tuesday, 6th December, 10 a.m.

MENADO MARU Tuesday, 20th December, 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAMBURG MARU Tuesday, 29th November.

JAPAN PORTS

SHUNKO MARU Tuesday, 29th November.

ATLAS MARU Sunday, 13th December.

KEELING via SW TOW & AMOY.

KALJO MARU Sunday, 27th November, 10 a.m.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 4th December, 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELI MARU Thursday, 1st December, 10 a.m.

TAKAO—Direct.

KOHSUN MARU Tuesday, 20th December.

KOHOKU MARU Tuesday, 20th December.

DAIREN—via TAKAO.

KOHOKU MARU Tuesday, 20th December.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

American Express Travelers Cheques

"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the fullest protection against the loss or theft of their travel funds. They are spendable and acceptable everywhere. For more than 86 years travellers the world over have found personal service and financial security thru their use.

Issued in G\$10, G\$20, G\$50, G\$100, and £5 and £10 denominations—bound in a small handy wallet—and cost only 3/4 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservation and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

4-A, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY

S.S. "CALULU"

Sailing on or about 20th DECEMBER, 1927.

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE via Manila, Iloilo, Kolambagan, Balikpapan, Samarai & Rabaul.

Steamer offers good Refrigerated Cargo Space.

For Freight and Passages apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Queen's Building. Tel. No. C. 1030.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and other Scandinavian ports on or about:

1st DECEMBER.

Further sailings:— Expected on or about:— Will leave homeward bound on or about:—

M.S. "MALAYA" 25th November
M.S. "KINA" 4th December
M.S. "JAVA" 15th January
M.S. "AUSTRALIEN" 22nd February
M.S. "ASIA" 14th March

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND

QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,

CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE

PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
† MANTUA	10,046	10th Dec.	Marseilles and London
JEYPORE	6,314	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Hull
KHIVA	9,135	24th Dec.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
MOREA	10,963	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,980	4th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,135	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
* KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,946	21st Mar.	Marseilles & London
* KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MONGOLIA	10,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Passengers to Singapore only. † Does not carry passengers.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	7th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	14th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

* TANDA	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
* ST. ALBANS	4,600	30th Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ARAFURA	6,000	27th Jan.	Melbourne.

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoko, Cebu, Kolambungan, Tawau, Timor, or other ports en route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ST. ALBANS	4,600	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,963	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
GARMULA	6,254	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KALYAN	9,144	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DELTA	8,097	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,980	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,135	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,600	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	10,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,980	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACDONIA	11,120	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Passengers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL, S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

S.S. "PHENIX" Via Suez Canal 26th Nov.

S.S. "MACHAON" Via Suez Canal 18th Dec.

S.S. "CITY OF LARE" Via Suez Canal 29th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, & THE HANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

AND

THE HANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.

AND

THE HANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.

CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S

"MALAYA"

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December, 1927, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 30th November, 1927, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-Signed before the 3rd December, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th November, 1927.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"PAUL LECAT"

BRINGING CARGO from MARSEILLES, also cargo from Cognac, La Pallice, &c., ex s.s. "LIEUT. DE MISSISSY" and "Commandant Mages."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"MIN"

BRINGING CARGO from Dunkirk, Antwerp, London, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF DUNDEE"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of "Holt's" Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 29th November, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 6th December, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

THE HANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927.

SUSPENSIONS.

SEQUEL TO RECENT
STRANDINGS.

In spite of the great care and good seamanship which is exercised by the large majority of masters and officers in navigating their ships—and in this British seamen have a record which is second to none—there is a number of inquiries into shipping casualties constantly taking place in various parts of the world. It may possibly be thought by some that inquiries into accidents occur only on rare occasions because not many take place now in home ports, but this would be a mistake, for a number are held in the course of the year in ports abroad.

The more important inquiries and formal investigations which take place out abroad are printed in full by the Government authorities in Britain, but there are many others where certificates of captains and officers have been at stake which are not printed—nevertheless the result in some of them has been disastrous to those concerned. In a recent list which has reached the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of formal investigations into shipping casualties in cases where masters and officers of British ships as a result thereof have been censured, or had their certificates dealt with, the following decisions are noted: Stranding on April 9 last, master and second officer censured; stranding on August 8, master's certificate suspended for six months; stranding on July 30, master severely reprimanded, and chief officer cautioned; stranding on May 9, master censured; stranding August 6, master cautioned; collision on June 15, the certificate of the master of one ship suspended for six months; stranding on August 5, chief officer's certificate suspended for one month, second officer severely reprimanded.

Whilst the Guild was concerned in some of these cases those who had their certificates dealt with were not as it happened members and were not, therefore, defended by the society. These cases represent reports which have reached the Government Department concerned in one month only and give some idea of the number of these formal investigations which take place out abroad in the course of a year and the unfortunate results entailed to some of those involved in them.

The obvious moral, of course, is that—very much in their own interests—every master and officer should always keep in benefit as a member of a representative organisation.

THE NEW FLETTNER RUDDER.

Sir Bertram Hayes, commodore of the White Star Line, and several captains who were passengers on a trial cruise of the "Marlows," the second of the two new ferry steamers to ply between Liverpool and Wallasey fitted with the Flettner rudder, were most enthusiastic about this equipment, these being the first British ships to be fitted. "You could almost waltz with her," declared Sir Bertram. The steersman said: "She only needs four-wheel brakes and a speedometer and one would imagine one was driving a motor-car."

The new rudder enables the ship to be turned round in a radius of 200-ft. in just one and a half minutes and without the aid of a rudder engine. The rudder was said to be originally a British idea taken up by the Germans. It is named after Herr Flettner, once a school teacher at Frankfurt. The rudder will mean a saving of 400 tons of coal a year, it was said. Each of the new steamers will have accommodation for 2,233 passengers. The steamers will burn less coal than the old paddle steamers and will save the ratepayers £1,000 a year.

FRENCH CRUISERS.

The French cruisers Duguay Trouin and Lamotte-Picquet, whose design attracted so much attention and interest during the naval visit to Portsmouth, are now being improved for long-distance service, particularly in the fitting of a remarkable new device for their long-range firing, salvo concentration, and aerial fire control. The 6.1 guns of these ships are already the most remarkable that have ever been fitted in cruisers, superior even to the German 5.9's which have been specially designed for the new Karlshutes, and with the improvements their value will be appreciably increased. The attention which the French Navy is giving to aerial fire control is well worth noting, for their theorists have paid particular attention to the value of this aid to commerce destruction, and the doings of the aeroplane tender which was carried by the German raider Wolf have been fully studied and discussed.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" from London on November 25:-

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, infant and child, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Petherick, Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, infant and two children, Mr. W. Niblock, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Ede and child, Miss Delaney, Messrs. R. G. Banks, W. G. Cooper, A. Laughton, Madame Le Masson, Mr. and Mrs. McAndrews, Mrs. Caunter, Mrs. Kinloch and two children, Miss Carmichael, Mr. T. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Goh Koon-cheng, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Messrs. W. Wah, A. Ramago, A. E. Aubry, Mr. and Mrs. Kleib, Messrs. E. Stegmaier, A. E. Minnion, C. Harrison, Kuang Ching-chie and F. Maass.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Hamburg Maru" from Shanghai will sail for New York on November 29.

The s.s. "Wray Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on October 15, and is expected here on December 3.

The E. & A. Company's s.s. "St. Albans" left Sydney for this port on November 12 at a.m. with the outward Australian Mails, and is due here on December 6.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" (Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R.) arrived at Manila yesterday at 7 a.m. leaves Manila on December 3 at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on December 5 at 8 a.m. when she will berth at Pier No. 8 Kowloon Wharf. The steamer will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, at 6 a.m. on December 7.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on November 19, and is due here on December 7.

The m.v. "Remo" (D. & Co.) sailed from Karachi on Nov. 17, and is due here on December 8.

The s.s. "Calulu" (D. & Co.) sailed from Newcastle (Australia) on Nov. 16, and is expected here on December 13.

CONVERSION OF STEAMERS.

Those who remember the enormous number of single-engined steamers that were converted to compounds in the '70's, and the number of compound-engined steamers that received triple-expansion engines in the '80's and '90's, are watching the latest German development with the greatest interest. There is no doubt that the Bauer-Wach system of combining a low-pressure turbine with a reciprocating engine, and the fact that steamers can be very easily converted to the new system by substituting the turbine for the existing low-pressure cylinder, is one of the interesting engineering developments of the age. No less than 40 installations are now at sea or in hand, many of the latter being conversions. Great things were claimed of the engine when it was first put on the market, and even its enemies must admit that it has gained wonderful results, fully justifying the theoretical claims for economy.

The conversion is not a very expensive business, little more than the old tripling operation, and with a big ship on a long journey it is claimed that 60 per cent. of the cost can be wiped off in one year. It is not only economy that is effected, but an appreciable advance in speed, and considering the way that the motorships have been capturing the steamers' trade on account of their speed and economy, too much attention cannot be paid to the subject. Up to now, all the work has been done in Germany, but it is hoped that English shipowners will have a chance of carrying out similar conversions in British yards in the immediate future.



Interesting Traveling Companions

What interesting friendships you make aboard the President Liners! The high class of patronage that travel on these giant ships has established an enviable reputation for the President Liners.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners.

The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting.

All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—no berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners.

The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining.

The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances—everything has been done to make your trip happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners.

The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES

The Sunshine Route to Honolulu

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Madison Dec. 6th

Pres. Jackson Dec. 20th

Pres. McKinley Jan. 3rd

Pres. Grant Jan. 17th

To SEATTLE and VICTORIA

The Short, Straight Route to America

Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays

Pres. Cleveland, Nov. 30 12.30 a.m.

Pres. Pierce Dec. 14th

Pres. Taft Dec. 28th

Pres. Jefferson Jan. 11th

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112.

Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

Pres. Adams Dec. 4th 8 a.m.

Pres. Garfield Dec. 18th 8 a.m.

Pres. Harrison Jan. 1st 6 a.m.

Pres. Monroe Jan. 15th 8 a.m.

Pres. Wilson Jan. 29th 8 a.m.

Pres. Van Buren, Feb. 12th 8 a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Madison Nov. 28th 6 p.m.

AWARDED
50
GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS!

DEWAR'S
"WHITE LABEL"
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.
IT NEVER VARIES.

SOLE AGENTS:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Phone C. 616. Established 86 years.

LEE YU HING
器玉翠翡翠與裕李
JADE MERCHANT.

Specialises in High-Class Jades,
Jewellery, Ivory, Amber, Agate, Crystal
and Curiosities.

Genuine articles and Satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 56, Queen's Road Central. Hong Kong
Tel. C. 1908.
Factory: 18, Hung Shou Chung Street, Canton.

香港中環五十六號

SAFE REGENT
DANCING

FOLLOW THE CROWD
After the Interport at Tiffin Interval (12.45 p.m.)
AND LUNCH AT HONG KONG'S
POPULAR CAFE.

Come Back Later For The Best Dinner in the Colony.
Cuisine Excellent. Dancing to Real Music.

TRADE MARK
NAM WAH
BRAND.
NEW SEASON GINGER.
Well Preserved.
Colour and Mellowness Guaranteed.

Nam Wah Preserved Ginger Manufacturers
FACTORY: END OF PEI HO WHEEY
TAI HO ROAD
KUM MU PO
TELEPHONE K. 1411

OFFICE: NO. 52, DES VUEZ ROAD CENTRAL
TELEPHONE C. 3089

PARROT

Come
to Hongkong's latest
Social Rendezvous

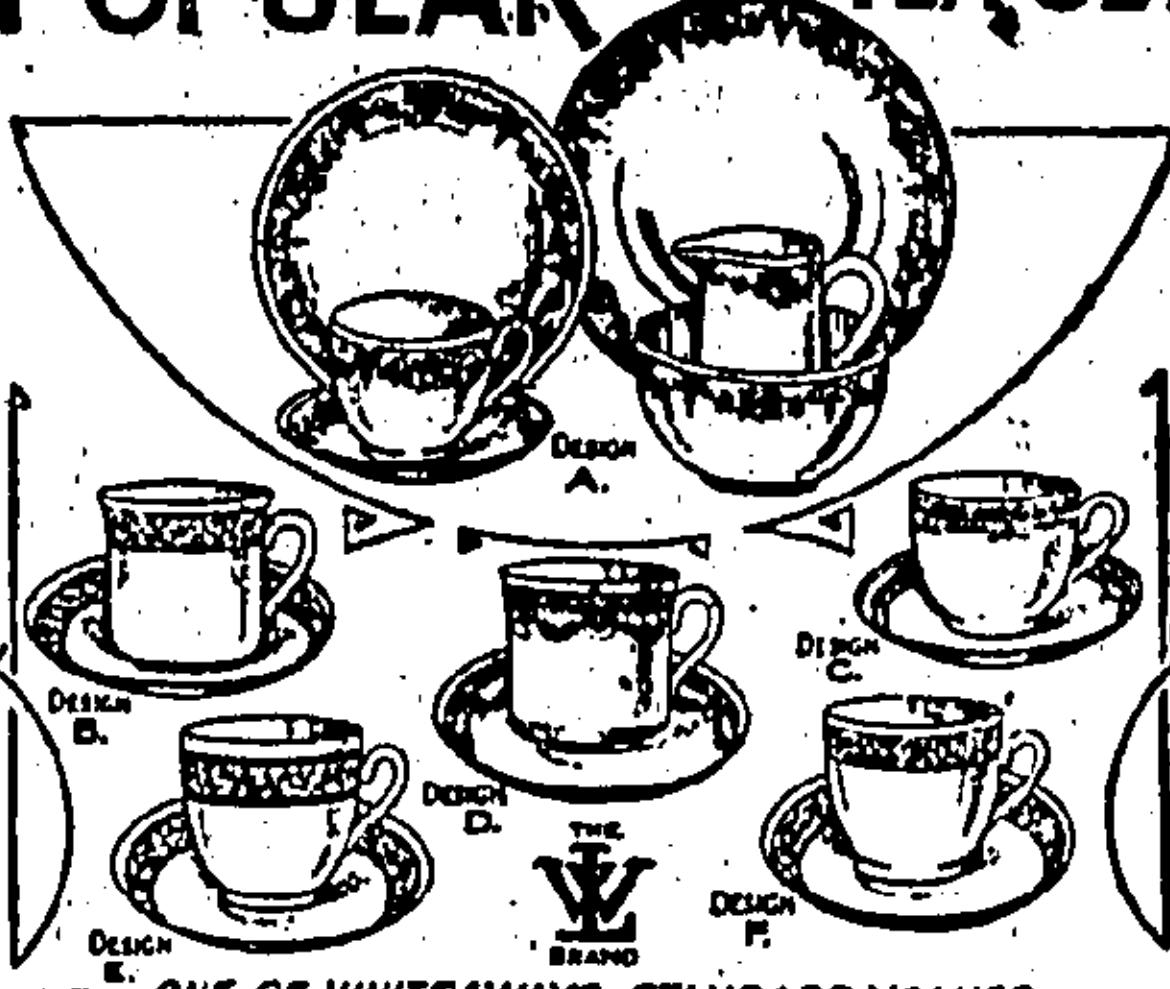
Musical Teas
and **Dancing**
every afternoon
from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Music during
Dinner.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S
RESTAURANT AND LOUNGE.

Distinctive Environment
for Private Parties.

WHITEAWAYS
ONE OF OUR STANDARD VALUES.
THE
"POPULAR" TEA SET



WONDERFUL VALUE.
STANDARD
VALUE
PRICE
\$7.50

Made by a famous Staffordshire
pottery in six distinct designs that
cover every range of taste.

A. Grey shades border with floral
garlands.
B. Alternate Black and White
panels with flowers.
C. A neat design in Old Gold.
D. Narrow Blue and Yellow border
with Pink garlands.
E. A delightful arrangement in
Black and Pink.
F. A mosaic design of great charm.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

The China Mail
(Every evening except Sunday.
Annual subscription, including
postage abroad, H.K. \$36, payable
in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.
(The weekly edition of the "China
Mail." Annual subscription, H.K.
\$13 including postage \$16, payable
in advance.)

Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers
No. 5, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG

Telephones Central 22 & 4641.
Cable Address: — Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be
addressed to the Newspaper Enter-
prise, Ltd., to whom all remittances
should be made payable.

London Office:—The Far Eastern
Advertising Agency (London),
14, 30-38, Southampton Street,
Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1927.

DISARMAMENT.

The heavy defeat in Parliament yesterday of the Labour party's vote of censure on the Government for its policy regarding naval disarmament and international security is an indication that, however much the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference is regretted, the Government still has the confidence of the great majority of members in its claim that everything within reason was done to avert the break and bring about agreement on a reasonable basis. The Labour Party resolution also criticised the action of the Government in declining to accept the principle of arbitration and promote the scheme of international security guaranteed by the League of Nations. In his reply, Sir Austen ably set out the staggering nature of the risks and the overwhelming burden of unshared responsibility in which Great Britain would have been involved by acceptance of that scheme.

The Labour party argued that risks must be taken if the cause of established peace is to be advanced at all, but there must be a limit to the magnitude of those risks and it was on the point as to where that line should be drawn that Lord Cecil's disagreement with the Government led to his resignation. That the Government is and always was prepared to go to considerable lengths is proved by its actions. It has been loyal to the undertakings given at the Washington Conference and was ready to go much farther in the agreed limitation of naval armaments. It accepted

the arbitration of the League in the matter of the Mosul boundary; it entered into the sufficient grave commitments involved in the Locarno Treaty; it has reduced the aggregate expenditure upon armaments year by year, and the country is now disarmed to the limits of national safety. Much capital was made by the Labour party out of the resignation of Lord Cecil but Lord Cecil's difference with his colleagues was not a difference upon the broad principle of disarmament but a difference as to the means by which that policy might best be advanced and the wiser view of the disappointments which he took so much to heart was indicated in the Premier's reminder that "it is the task of statesmen to learn from failure no less than from success."

As the Foreign Secretary stated in reply to the criticism of the Labour party in Parliament yesterday, Britain has shewn its belief in arbitration through the medium of the League in the past and as it has practised in the past it will practise in the future. It could not, however, undertake to arbitrate in all cases when there was the possibility, if not probability, of there being no power forthcoming to secure obedience to an adverse award. The opinion of the Labour party appears to be that the League is regarded by British Government politicians as all very well as a meeting-place on which the Little Powers can strut and prate while the Great Powers wisely keep all important matters to themselves and use it to register their decisions after taking them without its knowledge. The record of the Government shews otherwise. The Geneva Naval Conference failed mainly because there had been no political preparation for it, no comprehension of the bigger issues at stake, nought save technical analysis by naval experts of the contingencies of war without consideration of the contingencies of peace, but the fault of this lay chiefly with the conveners of the conference — who were not the British Government.

In regard to the League and international security, the British Government may differ with others as to the means by which this may be attained; but at heart it realises with the great number of its people, that the League and its ideal are the only things that stand between the civilised world and the prospect of another conflagration and that without it there would be nothing save a fresh system of alliances and competitive armaments.

CORRESPONDENCE.**STREET FOOTBALL.**

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir, — Congratulations on your note re street football in yesterday's issue. Keep up the good work, Sir, and some day our Police will wake up and take action to rid the public of a growing nuisance.

Here is what I witnessed during a "match" played by what you call the "Glencly Gladiators" at 1 p.m. yesterday:—
A little Chinese girl was returning from school when she was hit in the eye by a tennis ball as she passed the "football ground" the ball raising an ugly and painful "puff" over the poor girl's eye.

Did the "gallant" kicker of the ball apologise to the crying maid? Not a bit of it! He stood there laughing at the other's distress as if it were the funniest thing in the world.

When the poor girl's elder sister remonstrated, the young "Bolshevik" used the most disgustingly filthy language to the young lady, and ended up by consigning both sisters to the place the padre mentioned in his last Sunday morning's sermon!

It was a pity, Sir, that I was riding up in a chair, or it would have given me the greatest pleasure to plant a kick on the seat of the Red 'un's pants—even at the risk of a summons for assault!

Now then, P. C. 49, how about it? Yours, etc.,

DISCUSTED.
Hong Kong, November 26.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND THE LEAGUE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir, — In stressing, during the course of the disarmament debate in the House of Commons, the necessity for the whole Empire acting together, Sir Austen Chamberlain has brought forward once again the question of the relations of the Dominions to the League of Nations in so far as their position as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations is concerned. The situation is obviously anomalous.

The Dominions, Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Irish Free State are all members of the League of Nations in their own right. They are also members in their own right of an organisation, the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is a political structure new in history, but which is recognised in international law to be a single entity for purposes of peace or war. To which do the Dominions owe a prior duty? And are the obligations of the two contradictory and incompatible, as some hold, or compatible and complimentary, as others think?

The same question was brought very much in the lime-light by the correspondence which the Irish Free State and the British Government had about two years ago with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Your readers will, no doubt, recall, that the Irish Free State became a member of the League in 1923. One of its earliest acts was to register at Geneva the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which established the Irish Free State as a Dominion under Article XVIII. of the Covenant of the League, which provides that no international treaty shall be binding until it has been so registered.

The Irish Free State took this step, partly, no doubt, to give additional sanctity to the charter of its own freedom. But it also did so as a natural gesture of independence, to emphasise its new international status in the world. After some delay the British Government made a declaration to the effect that it did not recognise the jurisdiction of the League in the international affairs of the Commonwealth, and that the Anglo-Irish Treaty was a domestic affair of the Commonwealth. The Irish Free State, if memory serves me correctly, replied by registering its dissent from this view, and there the matter ended.

The British Empire, of course, has an institution of its own for dealing with internal difficulties, namely the Imperial Conference, consisting of all the Prime Ministers of the Empire. If my serious dispute arose between any of the members this body would almost certainly be called upon to try and find a solution before the League was invoked. What would happen if this tribunal of first instance failed to find a solution is another matter. Most sober-minded people will, I think, be inclined to think that it would not be likely to fail.

The Imperial Conference consists of a number of exceedingly experienced political leaders who would be as anxious to maintain absolute independence with the Empire of its individual nations as the Irish Free State could be, and as anxious to preserve the fundamental unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations as is Great Britain.

History will probably record that the century which has passed was the age of extravagant nationalism, in which nations so entirely lost the sense that they were brethren and members of one great human family that the World War was the result. It is obvious that the era of nationalism is giving way to that of internationalism, as the discoveries of natural science and the lessons of the past fifteen years every day bring home to all with increasing force that, unless the nations learn to co-operate and to think of humanity and not of themselves alone, Western civilisation is doomed.

The League of Nations and the British Commonwealth of Nations are manifestations of this process. They are both attempts to bring national sentiment under the discipline of a higher law than that of mere self-determination. They are both experimental. Their ultimate form is uncertain. Whether they can exist side by side is clear. But they are both of vital importance because they are trying to work out the solution of one of the greatest problems of the age, how the unity of mankind is to be reconciled with national freedom.

Yours, etc.
L. E. HAYNE
Hong Kong, Nov. 26, 1927.

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Commission and taking necessary action? It was absurd to say that a Commission containing representatives carefully chosen from both Houses of Parliament, with a Chairman who was in the very centre of the front rank both in Parliament and in the legal profession, was not an instrument whereby Parliament was able to discharge its responsibility.

Continuing, Earl Winterton said that it was perfectly possible to be realist in this matter of high policy without abating one jot or one tittle of consideration for or sympathy with the ideals of Indians in public life. Were the members of the House who were going to be members of this Commission less likely to be sympathetic to a Moslem minority or millions of "untouchables" than a Brahmin or Hindu majority? Clearly, also, the committee of the central legislature and the committees of the provincial councils would be more than mere witnesses. They would be able to prepare a case for further self-government as it appeared to them and present it to the Commission. They would be available for consultation with the Commission and would all be elected non-official members. He refused to believe that Indians would not assist Parliament in the formidable task of revising and reinforcing the Constitution of an empire within an empire, which India was.

Labour's Only Concern.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Labour Leader) supported the appointment of the Commission. He said that the Labour Party's only concern was the relative status of the Commission and of the Committee of the Indian legislature. It had been suggested that the Indian committee would be in a relationship of inferiority to the Statutory Commission. He urged that it should be emphasised that there would be no such sense of inferiority.

No Inferiority.
Mr. Baldwin welcomed the tone of the debate and the general acceptance of the Commission. He added: "It may be as well that I should say this. Let Indians dismiss from their minds any thought of inferiority. They will be approached as friends and equals. But the responsibility of Parliament remains, and the procedure which suggests that their responsibility can be formally shared with the representatives of another Parliament would really advance the cause which Indians have at heart. Subject only to that proviso, we identify ourselves with the remarks of the leader of the Opposition."

Proceeding, Mr. Baldwin said that the fact that there should have been any misunderstanding was particularly regrettable because it had led to the premature rejection of the proposal by distinguished statesmen in India who had worked and co-operated with the Government during some very difficult years since reform first came into force. The Government regarded the scheme as the most effective means of satisfying the proper ambitions of such men to take part in the settlement of the constitutional future of India, and he took this opportunity of assuring them that His Majesty's Government earnestly desired that their opinions and the opinion of every man of good-will, Indian or British, who had anything to contribute to the very difficult problems of India's future, would be acceptable to the Commission and would be given the fullest voice in the conclusions of the Commission.

He wanted to lay stress on one part of the scheme. When the Commission had reported, but before Parliament was committed in any way to its recommendations or the Government acted upon them, the Government proposed that the question should be referred to a joint Committee of Parliament and the Indian Legislature should have an opportunity, by means of delegation, of examining the proposals and discussing them thoroughly with this joint committee. The Indian people would in this way be given an opportunity of taking part in the framing of their constitution which had never been given before in the whole history of any people in a similar position.

—British Wireless Service.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

To-day's fairy story—Henceforth this column will be censored under the proposed new newspaper and printing press law.

"Say, constable, couldn't you order me off? I've been waiting for my wife outside this shop for three and a half hours!"

The class had been set to write an essay on a football match. One boy found that inspiration would not come. The minutes flew by as he chewed his pen. Then when the master called "time's up," the pupil had a brain-wave.

"No play owing to rain," he wrote, and handed in his paper.

"Two cows is in the field," said a teacher to a class of small boys. "Now that sentence is wrong; can any boy tell me why?"
One youngster sought to help her out of the difficulty. "Perhaps one of them are a calf," he suggested.

Judge: What happened after the prisoner gave you the first blow?
Witness: He gave me a third one.

Judge: You mean a second one.
Witness: No; I gave the second one.

"You can't see Mr. White," said the sharp-faced woman to the political canvasser at the door. "But, madam, I merely wish to find out what party he belongs to."

"Well, then, take a good look at me; I'm the party he belongs to!"

"I shall call again to-morrow, when I trust you will be prepared to pay the bill."

"Yes, do drop in; it's a pleasure to entertain an optimist like you."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, don't they, father?" asked Dolly.

"Yes," said father.

"Is that why they look like umbrellas, father?"

An absent-minded man was straphanging in a tramcar. He awoke to find and, finally the conductor said to him: "Can I help you, sir?"

"Yes," said the man; "hold on to the strap while I get my fare out."

Passenger (who is seagick): Oh, dear me, I shall be glad to get back.

Boatman: And me! The missus has a nice bit of 'ot stuffed pork and onions for dinner.

Modern Girl (to fiancée): Hugo, what a charming little ornament you have sent me. But what is it? It's made of gold, but it's not a brooch nor a ring, nor a bracelet; I have never seen anything like it before. What is it?

Hugo: A thimble, my dear.

"What is heredity?"
"Something that every father believes in until his son begins acting like an idiot."

Society Woman: I see by to-day's papers I am referred to as one of fashion's butterflies.

Her Husband: Considering the way you go through clothes I should think "moths" should apply better.

irate man (to girl in booking office at theatre): Only got boxes and stalls left! Wot d'yer take me for—a blooming hoag?

Visitor (to lunatic, who is violently knocking his head against a brick wall): Doesn't it hurt, mate?

Lunatic: Yes, but it's such a relief when I knock off.

"A man has called to see you about a bill," said the new office-boy to the manager of a not too prosperous firm.

"Tell him that I'm out," was the prompt reply. Later the manager saw the boy, and asked him how the visitor had received the message.

"Oh! He didn't mind," replied the lad. "He said he was in no hurry, and would just as soon pay you later."

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. William James Carle to act as Head of Sanitary Department, and Registrar of Births and Deaths, with effect from November 12.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Stacy Kennedy-Skipiton to act as Assistant Colonial Treasurer and Assistant Assessor of Rates, with effect from November 12.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to approve the following appointment and promotion in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from November 18:

Second Lieutenant Maurice George Noll to be Lieutenant Company. Regt-Major Archie Cyril Groves to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

WHAT FIGURES TELL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ever, dominant generals do wield undefined autocratic powers. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is better known as the "Christian General," calls himself a member of the Nationalist Party and fights a common enemy, but manages his own administration. He has Honan, Shensi and Kansu provinces.

Co-operative Loyalty.

General Yen Hai-shan, who is described as the "model" tuchun, has Shansi. He saw which way the wind was blowing and professed sympathy for the Nationalists some months ago. Now he is actively at war with the Peking Government.

It cannot be maintained that all the eleven provinces in the Nationalist federation—the term "federation" being a convenient label, and one which the "Party" will strenuously denounce—will necessarily obey Nanking should the central organisation there ever find it necessary to lay down the law. They may go the way of Hankow but, at the moment, they are co-operating if not combining, to serve their respective interests.

Position in the Others.

Of the five provinces which have been placed under the "independent" category, Kwangtung has been referred to and is easily the most important of these. Hunan is being fought for and the issue is not decided. The other three, because they are far inland, have little effect on domestic politics or foreign relations except along the upper course of the Yangtze River in Szechuan. These provinces will invariably throw in their lot with the most powerful general in the vicinity, but should somebody start an interval rising, he puts up the flag of whoever gives him material support.

Fengtien Faction (or the Peking Government):

	Area in sq. Miles.	Population.
Manchuria	363,700	22,100,000
Chihli	115,830	34,200,000
Shantung	56,000	30,800,000
Nationalist Party (or the Nanking Government):	535,530	87,100,000
Anhui	54,820	19,800,000
Chekiang	30,680	22,000,000
Fukien	45,330	13,160,000
Hupeh	71,420	27,200,000
Kiangsi	69,500	24,460,000
Kiangsu	39,610	33,700,000
Kwangsi	77,220	12,260,000

General Yen Hai-shan (ally of Nanking):	394,580	152,070,000
Shansi	81,850	11,080,000
Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang (or the "Christian" General, ally of Nanking):	125,480	5,930,000
Honan	67,050	30,830,000
Kansu	75,290	9,460,000
Shensi	268,720	46,220,000

Combined Nationalist federation will, therefore be:	745,150	209,970,000
Nanking	394,580	152,070,000
Yen Hai-shan	81,850	11,080,000
Feng Yu-hsiang	268,720	46,220,000

Indefinite:	615,820	136,340,000
Kwangtung	100,000	37,170,000
Kweichow	67,180	11,110,000
Szechuan	218,530	49,780,000
Yunnan	148,710	9,840,000
Hunan	58,400	28,440,000

[Note: Kwangtung is strictly "Nationalist" but the Ironsides now in power are not in agreement with the Nanking faction. A large army has just recently withdrawn from Hankow into the south of Hunan but the Nanking Nationalists have the ascendancy and are striving to subdue the Hankow men. Kweichow, Szechuan and Yunnan, because of their inaccessibility and comparative remoteness, are more or less independent but they acknowledge the nominal authority of the Nationalist Government in varying degrees.]

Indirect Advantage.

Without going into relative wealth, geographical and strategic positions, railways or other factors, it will be seen that the Peking Government is in the minority. But this is an indirect advantage. There is less territory to guard and it is all together in the north-east corner.

The Nationalist Government—the term here being used in its strict sense—has reached its highest pinnacle so far, if success can be gauged in figures.

POPPY DAY.

AMOY'S VERY CREDITABLE EFFORT.

Mr. H. H. Bristow, H.B.M. Consul at Amoy, has sent a draft for £120 to the London Headquarters of Earl Haig's Fund as a result of the Poppy Day collection on November 11, for which Mr. H. R. Northey acted as treasurer.

In view of the small and rather cosmopolitan community of Amoy this is a particularly fine effort and reflects great credit on those concerned.

GET RID OF THE TORMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

No need to keep on suffering the torment and pain of rheumatism when Chamberlain's Pain-Balm may be easily obtained at a small cost. Rub it on vigorously. It is very penetrating and soothing and quickly scatters congestion and the pressure that causes pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

POLITICAL VULTURES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Small boats on the run between Canton and West River ports have been permitted to sail again but it is unlikely that they will venture far up for fear of being detained by the Kwangsi troops along the River banks.

The Ironsides are in position up to Samshui and as they have ceased generally to hold up tow-boats, it is thought that the tension has eased.

BOOM ON RIVER.

Military Precautions at Wuchow.

Wuchow, Nov. 24. Free passage to and from Wuchow, by way of the West River, is now obstructed by a boom placed in position by orders of General K. Y. Kung, who is Defence Commissioner of the Port and brother-in-law of General Wong Shiu-hung, Military Governor of Kwangsi.

Several rafts were moved down-river from the port to Chicken Basket Island, about a mile below, and there moored across the deep-water channel to prevent ingress and egress of all floating craft.

Armed Ship on Guard.

Work began on Tuesday and was finished by nightfall. Two armed launches took up posts outside the boom and a motor-boat attended all vessels arriving at Wuchow, examining the passengers and searching for contraband.

The s.s. "Tin Ding," on which was mounted a Lewis gun, with half a company of soldiers, anchored within the boom to guard against attempts forcibly to enter or to break the boom.

This "armed merchantman" was formerly the "Kock Ning" and before that the "Sanui"—late of Hong Kong.

Ships Can Pass Through.

Her captain, a nephew of the Defence Commissioner, was taken ill shortly after reaching the boom, and he was removed to the Stout Memorial Hospital.

On Wednesday, the boom was shifted to allow of sufficient room for steamers to pass through. Opinion in the city is divided as to the whereabouts of General Wong Shiu-hung after fleeing from Canton on being surprised by the Ironsides.

Where is the General?

Strange to say, his minions have sequestered belongings of General Li Chai-sum—especially his money. (Note: Li Chai-sum is an ally of Wong Shiu-hung, the latter acting in Canton as commander-in-chief while the former went to Shanghai. They are firm friends and it is very surprising to find Wong Shiu-hung's men acting against Li Chai-sum when they are all brothers in trouble.) Li Chai-sum is a native of Wuchow.

Local newspapers are forbidden to record activities at Canton and to comment on the Ironsides' coup.

Some say that General Wong Shiu-hung is still in Hong Kong, others that he is returning here via French Indo-China.—Our West River correspondent.

KWANGSI SURPRISE.

Li Chai-sum's Wuchow Office "Suspected."

Wuchow, Nov. 23. The situation continues very quiet in the city. Extensive troop movements are taking place daily, soldiers coming from the interior and going down the West River. Troops belonging to General Ng Teng-yung are coming in from up-country and taking up positions along the West River, at Dosing, Takching and Shuihing.

Picked battalions are digging trenches immediately outside of Wuchow, in case of a retreat of the Kwangsi troops from down-river.

Rafts were put in position yesterday inside of Chicken Basket Island with a converted gunboat and several armed launches guarding the approaches.

Kwangsi Against Kwangsi?

The commander of the converted gunboat, a nephew of General Li Chai-sum, has been relieved of his command and one favourable to the local administration appointed instead.

It is reported that General Li Chai-sum's headquarters are now under surveillance and that a close watch is being kept on all his adherents in the city. The Government is taking no chances of an uprising occurring within its territory.

In spite of the precautions taken, there is some talk of General Wong Shiu-hung not being allowed to return to his native province and of changing the Government entirely. Rumour has it that General U Tsok-pak is to be invited back to take charge.

Money Market Unstable.

The money market is very unstable; merchants and business men being in a quandary. Banknotes issued by the Bank of Kwangsi and marked "Wuchow" are the only ones acceptable in the local market. Those issued for Nanning, Kweilin and other places are being discounted locally. The Central Bank of China's sub-office here has been seized by the local government and the cash confiscated.

Steamer communication with Hong Kong and Canton continue as usual, subject to delay, of course, due to searches by the military.—An occasional correspondent.

EASTERN PORTS.

PLAGUE CHOLERA & SMALL-POX CASES.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ended November 19 gives the following figures:—

Plague. 2 cases at Alexandria, 1 death at Bassein, 4 deaths at Rangoon, 1 case at Singapore (1 death), 2 cases at Macassar (2 deaths).

Cholera. 24 deaths at Calcutta, 4 deaths at Madras, 15 deaths at Tuticorin, 2 cases at Singapore, 3 cases at Batavia (3 deaths), 3 cases at Bangkok (1 death).

Small-pox. 1 case at Aden, 3 cases at Basrah (1 death), 3 cases at Calcutta (2 deaths), 1 case at Rangoon, 2 cases at Madras, 6 cases at Tuticorin (2 deaths), 16 cases at Bandjermasin, 5 cases at Samarinda (1 death), 1 case at Bangkok, 1 case at Saigon.

POLICE RESERVE.

NEW BILL FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OATH NOT NECESSARY.

The draft of a Bill is published in the "Government Gazette" to provide for the formation, establishment, and regulation of the Hong Kong Police Reserve.

The objects and reasons state: The Bill proposes to repeal and re-enact with variations the Hong Kong Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914. The principal variations introduced by the Bill are:—

- The oath of allegiance is dispensed with as the Reserve is purely a civil force.
- All penalties for breach of discipline, other than reprimand and dismissal, are abolished except while the Reserve is called for active service.
- Power is given to the Governor in Council to direct that members of the Reserve shall be paid when the Reserve is called out for service.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

CORROSIVE FLUID THROWN ON GIRL.

A charge of attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to a female inmate of 125 Temple Street by throwing corrosive fluid over her was brought against a Chinese goldsmith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The girl in question was an occupant of a brothel and, it was stated by the Police, she was visiting her sister, who lived in the flat above her, on the night of November 12 when she saw the defendant in the room holding a bottle. After remaining on the floor some time she left and returned to her own flat. She was not aware of anything untoward happening whilst descending the stairs but later her mistress told her that her coat was burned. A girl of the flat above would tell the Court that she saw the defendant sprinkle something from a bottle on to complainant's back. The evidence of the Government analyst showed that the complainant's coat had been burned by sulphuric acid.

"End of the Month Sale"

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

November 28th, 29th, 30th.

DOLLAR BARGAINS

AND

REMNANTS

These goods will all be displayed in our

Showroom on the FIRST FLOOR.

TAKE THE LIFT TO THE FIRST FLOOR.

BARGAINS FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

NEW RECORDS WE RECOMMEND

Columbia
Disc
RECORDS

926. —MERRIE ENGLAND ... Vocal Gems
9202. —STUDENTS SONGS ... Selection
9196-7. —A MUSICAL SWITCH ... Humoresque
9219. —LAYTON & JOHNSTONE ... Song Medley
9162. —PRINCESS CHARMING ... Selection

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Ice House Street.

Tel. C. 1322.

SIMOND'S LIGHT PALE ALE

"Hop Leaf" Brand.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hong Kong).
Prince's Building. Tel. C. 75.

"LONDON IDOL"

HIGH CLASS VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES

Cork Tipped.



Once tried, always liked.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON.

WING TAI HONG

51, Des Vœux Road, Central.

1st Floor.

THE QUEEN'S MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

Queen's Statue Pier.

MOTOR BOATS FOR HIRE

DAY and NIGHT

MODERATE CHARGES.

Office:—64, Connaught Road C., 1st floor.

Tel. C. 459.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HAMPERS.

We beg to Notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates:—

No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 qt. Moët & Chandon Dry Imp. Champagne | 1 qt. Superb Tawny Port |
| 1 pt. Blackberry Brandy | 2 qts. St. Julien Claret |
| 1 pt. D.O.M. | 1 qt. Old Brown Sherry Black Seal |
| 1 qt. Martell's XXX Brandy | 1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gln. |
| 2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky | 1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy |
| | 1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 qt. Guillemart Champagne | 2 qts. Tawny Dry Port |
| 1 pt. D.O.M. | 2 qts. St. Julien Claret |
| 1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy | 1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gln. |
| 1 qt. Martell's XXX Brandy | 1 qt. Vio de Paso Sherry |
| 2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky | 1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy | 1 qt. Engstrand's XXX Brandy |
| 1 pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 qt. Amontillado Sherry |
| 1 pt. D.O.M. | 1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gln. |
| 2 qts. Superior Rich Old Port | 2 qts. Medoc Claret |
| 2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky | 1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters |

Other Hampers made up to suit Customer's requirements.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. C. 135.

HONG KONG.

SPECIFY

S. K. F.**BALL BEARINGS**

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER.

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines.
POWER SAVING. NO HOT BEARINGS.
SELF ALIGNING. REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong.

Tel. Central 236.

Address: 2, Queen's Buildings.

G. FALCONER & CO., (HONG KONG) LTD**WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS****DIAMOND MERCHANTS**
Union Building (Opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

DINNER DANSANT

Saturdays: 8 to 12

TEA DANSANTMondays, Wednesdays & Fridays:
5 to 7 p.m.**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

J. H. WITCHELL, Manager.

Come to

THE BOMBAY CAFE
FOR BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, TEA,
DINNER OR JUST A SNACK.We Guarantee Quality, Low Prices,
Cleanliness and Purity.**COME ONCE—COME ALWAYS.**
WINE CAN BE SERVED WITH MEALS.

88, Nathan Road. Kowloon.

SANDY
MACDONALD*Accepted by the
cultured as supreme*"Sandy Macdonald" is an old Scotch
Whisky—a perfect blend of the best products
of all the best Scotch distilleries' best years.Sole Agents:—
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

**TO MAKE THE HOME
BEAUTIFUL—**
Have Your Curtains, etc.
Cleaned & Dyed by us.

Our Business Hours:
MONDAY TO FRIDAY
From 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
SATURDAY, from 8 a.m. to
5 p.m.
SUNDAY, from 8 a.m. to
12 Noon.

The International Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.19 Wyndham Street,
Hong Kong.36 Nathan Road,
Kowloon.**CHY LOONG.**

New Season. Preserved Glass.

Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.

Office:—221, Queen's Road Central, 2nd floor. Tel. Central 2220.

Factory:—400-504, Canton Road, Yuenai, Tel. K. 143.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Nearly nine million cigarettes
were seized by the Police on Thurs-
day on board a junk.

The students of the Nagaahki
Medical University have recently
formed a boat club.

The final performance of "Bull-
dog Drummond" by the Hong Kong
Amateur Dramatic Club will be
given at the Theatre Royal this
evening. A "full house" is ex-
pected.

An application was made at the
Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday
morning for the confiscation of 43
jars of Chinese wine on which duty
had not been paid. The application
was granted.

An aged Chinese male who at-
tempted to commit suicide by jump-
ing from the Mungkok ferry yester-
day was picked up by a sampan
woman and later sent to hospital,
where he died shortly after ad-
mission.

The subject of the lecture to be
given by Mr. J. Russell at the well-
known public meeting of the Hong Kong
Lodge of the Theosophical Society
at Lane Crawford's Restaurant,
to-morrow (Sunday) evening will
be "One Life One Law."

A belated report was made to
the police on Thursday by a woman
residing at No. 241, Temple Street,
to the effect that a robbery took
place at her house on November 12
and that money and jewellery to
the value of \$551 were stolen from
a box in her room.

There appears to be quite an
epidemic of influenza in Tai-ping.
Dr. W. H. Hart, Senior Medical
Officer of Perak, has been one of
the victims, but is now well on the
road to recovery. Several of his
subordinates in the Government
Offices are also laid up with the
same complaint.

His Excellency the Officer Ad-
ministering the Government has
given his assent, in the name and
on behalf of His Majesty the King,
to Ordinance No. 21 of 1927.—An
Ordinance to make provision for re-
gulating the keeping of dogs and
for the prevention of the importa-
tion and spread of rabies.

The Chinese driver of a
Malacca car has been arrested and
charged with causing death by a
rash act as the result of a fatality
which occurred in Jalan Besar one
Saturday night. The deceased is a
Chinese. The case against the
driver was mentioned in the Second
Police Court on November 15 and
postponed, bail of \$500 being al-
lowed.

The Colony had a clean bill on
Thursday.

The British transport "Assaya"
arrived at Chinwangtao on Novem-
ber 10.

For the entertainment of the
Interport Cricket teams an "Al
Fresco" concert is being held at
the Hong Kong Cricket Club this
evening, beginning at nine o'clock.

As a white-washer was engaged
on No. 27 Humphrey's Building,
a carpenter's plane from the floor
above fell on him and he was taken
to hospital suffering from minor
injuries.

Mails from England by the s.s.
"Kashgar," dated London, October
27, and parcels dated October 20,
were distributed yesterday morn-
ing. There were 543 bags of mail
and 133 bags of parcels.

Members of St. Andrew's
Society who have not yet sent in
their lists of guests are requested
to kindly do so as soon as possible
to Mr. E. M. Bryden, Joint Hon.
Secretary, care of Lowe, Bingham
& Matthews.

"Status Quo Ante" writes to
the "Straits Times" criticising the
ceremony at the Singapore Con-
taph on Armistice Day as nothing
like so impressive as in previous
years. He suggests that a com-
mittee should be formed represent-
ing all communities to settle the
question for next year as to whether
or not the ceremony should be
of an entirely non-religious charac-
ter.

After having convicted and
fined a Chinese hawk \$2 for sell-
ing salt fish within the limits of
the Shamsuip Market, Mr. W.
Schofield subsequently discovered
that it was no offence to hawk salt
fish within market limits and ordered
the case to be re-opened. At the
Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday,
however, it was stated that the de-
fendant could not be found. The
man's fine of \$2 was given to the
Poor Box.

Three armed robbers entered a
house in Yaumati at noon yester-
day, disguised as electric me-
chanics. One man produced a
dagger and threatened the inmates
not to give the alarm. One of the
women courageously struggled with
the robbers, eventually succeeding
in freeing herself from the robbers
and running into the street to give
the alarm. The would-be robbers
then tried to escape. One of them
was caught and taken to the Yau-
mat Police Station. The other two
men succeeded in eluding the
Police.

The Tientsin A.D.C. presented
"The Sport of Kings" at the Olym-
pic Theatre recently.

A motor service between Tien-
tsin and Paoli, Chihli province,
started operations last month.

The Shop Signboard Licence
Tax Bureau has issued an order
that all small shops in Tsingtao
having a capital of less than \$200
each must pay \$2 annually for their
licences.

In view of the silting up of the
Hal Ho some Tientsin merchants
are organising the Shen Hsing
Lighter Co. for conveying cargo be-
tween Tientsin and Tangku. The
company owns more than 80 light-
ers registered with the local cus-
tom house.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian
Prime Minister, states that only 2
per cent. of the messages handed in
for transmission by the beam wire-
less service during the past two
months have been transferred to
the cable companies. The amount
paid for the transmission of these
messages was \$3,293.

The directors, head office staff
and outside officials of Messrs.
Pease and Partners, Ltd., coal-
owners, whose headquarters are
at Darlington, have accepted a
further reduction of 10 per cent.
in their salaries owing to the de-
pressed state of trade. With this
reduction salaries are now 20 per
cent. below normal.

According to the latest census
taken by the Peking police head-
quarters, the Chinese population in
the twenty police circuits of the
city and its four suburbs is
1,297,718, in 261,461 families, con-
sisting of 779,704 males and 518,014
females. There are 755 families of
foreigners, making a population of
2,289. The police report also states
that Peking has been divided into
428 sections and contains 4,871
hutongs.

The question of men's dress
in Church is raised in the "Monthly
Paper" of St. Andrew's Cathedral
which considers that white suits
are far more comfortable than
"store clothes," instancing the
example of Calcutta where the late
Bishop of Singapore found every-
one wearing white at Evensong. If
must, however, be remembered that
for many months in the year it is
very much hotter in Calcutta than
it is in Malaya and that white
clothes are an absolute necessity.
Many people in Malaya wear wool-
len coats in the evening not be-
cause of custom but because they
feel the need for them.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. G. P. W. Gray, of Jasni
Lallang estate, Malacca, has left
for Home.

Mr. S. N. King is to act as
Collector of Land Revenue, Penang,
in addition to his duties as Second
Magistrate.

Mr. Walcott of the Chinese Gov-
ernment Salt Administration is
planning to leave Peking within a
few days for Canton.

The Chamber of Commerce re-
presentatives who have been re-
maining at Tainan about the luxury
tax business returned to Tsingtao
on November 10.

Sir Meredith Whittaker, who is
85 years old and has twice been
Mayor of Scarborough, has with-
drawn his acceptance of the mayoral-
ty for the coming year.

The Hon. Richard Strutt, son of
the 2nd Baron Rayleigh and an
authority on Church music, died in
a Bath nursing home, at the age of
79, following an operation.

Flight-Lieut. S. N. Webster, win-
ner of the Schneider Trophy, at-
tended a banquet given at Felix-
stowe in honour of the Schneider
Trophy team by members of the dis-
trict council and prominent towns-
people.

Prominent members of the thea-
trical profession and leaders of the
Socialist Party attended the service
at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafal-
gar-square, W.C., in memory of Mr.
Arthur Bourchier, the actor, who
died at Johannesburg in September.

Mr. G. E. Cator, acting Superin-
tendent, Government Monopolies,
Singapore, who has been on the
sick list, has resumed duties. Mr.
A. Gilmour, acting Assistant
Superintendent, Government Monopolies,
and Head of the Preventive
Service, who carried on in Mr.
Cator's absence, reverts to the sub-
stantive appointment of Assistant
Superintendent, his place as Head
of the Preventive Service being
taken by Mr. J. J. Warren.

Among passengers arriving here
yesterday on the P. & O. s.s.
"Kashgar" from London via ports
were:—Miss Baldwin, Mr. R. G.
Banks, Mr. W. G. Cooper, Mrs. M.
Edg, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. W. and
Mrs. Gilmour, Mr. J. W. H. Goff,
Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. C. Kitchin,
Mr. and Mrs. Petherick, Miss
Petherick, Miss Delaney, Mr. A.
Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. V. W.
MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. M. G.
Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Scott, Mr. W. C. Taylor, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Maze left in the
"Kashgar" for Shanghai to-day.

The engagement is announced of
Mr. Walter J. Keates and Dorothy,
eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
H. W. Ray.

Mr. Robert Harvey Mason, of
Necton Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk,
one of the founders of the Red Poll
Cattle Society, has died at the age
of 80.

A reception in honour of Mr. S.
G. Lum, the tennis player, will be
given by local Australian Chinese
at the King Edward Hotel at 5 p.m.
to-day.



Mrs. Nancy Black Squirrel
Miller, of the Tonawanda Indian
Reservation, New York, whose
age is estimated to be between
112 and 115 years.

Lieut. Hugh Noel Boreford 3/9
Jat Regiment, is (says the "London
Gazette") removed from the Indian
Army, the King having no further
need of his services.

A Batavia cable of November 19
says:—Mr. Robins Browne, who
has been two weeks in Java trying
to find buyers for orange growing
estates in South Africa, has been
asked by the Government to leave
the country as soon as possible.
Mr. Browne is leaving for Singa-
pore this afternoon.

The Charles Chamber, "Our
Cabaret" Company, returned to the
Colony yesterday afternoon by s.s.
"Kashgar." After a successful
showing at the Shamsuip Club on
Thursday evening, the Company
will to-day by s.s. "Mongolia" to
Singapore and thence to Malacca,
where they are expected to arrive
to-day.

The name of Mr. Gabriel Van
Wylick has been added to the list
of authorised architects.

Mr. A. J. Sheedy, Deputy Com-
missioner of Police, F.M.S., has
been appointed to act as Commis-
sioner of Police, Johore.

Mr. George Mozart, the comedian,
has returned to the London stage
after an absence of two years as
a "turn" at Maskelyne's Theatre, W.

Mr. Reginald Brill, whose work
has been seen at the Bradford City
Art Gallery exhibition, has been
awarded the Prix de Rome Scholar-
ship in Decorative Painting for
1927.

Major Cohen the leg-less Mem-
ber of the House of Commons was
fined 410 for dangerous motoring,
driving at the rate of 52 miles per
hour. He said that he had driven
thirty thousand miles in sixteen
years.

The death occurred in Singapore
of Mr. J. H. Littlefair, who was
for many years resident in Malaya
and for several years acted as
manager of the new defunct Kuala
Lumpur Aerated Water Co. From
1924 to 1925 the late Mr. Littlefair
was branch manager for Messrs.
Fraser and Neave in Kuala
Lumpur. He had just returned
from leave and was about to take
charge of the Penang branch of the
firm. He leaves a widow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clement Everitt,
senior partner of the legal firm
of Messrs. Sisson and
Delny, Singapore, has left
with Mrs. Everitt for Home
on retirement. He has been 22
years in Singapore and has been
a member of both Legislative and
Executive Councils. He has
always taken a special interest in
the Mercantile Marine and has
acted as legal adviser for both the
Imperial Merchant Service Guild
and the S.S. Merchant Service
Guild.

The sudden death occurred in
England on the 16th instant of
Mr. N. E. S. Gardner, manager of
Sungai Tingo estate, "Batang
Berjuntal." Mr. Gardner was a
well known planter and very popu-
lar socially. He went to Europe on
long leave last April and was due
to return to the F.M.S. when he
suddenly fell ill. Mr. Gardner
joined Sungai Tingo estate as
manager in 1918 and was appoint-
ed, visiting agent in 1922, for the
group of estates under the control
of the Commercial Union Assurance
Co. Ltd.

Mr. Gardner was a well known
planter and very popular socially.
He went to Europe on long leave
last April and was due to return
to the F.M.S. when he suddenly
fell ill. Mr. Gardner joined Sungai
Tingo estate as manager in 1918
and was appointed, visiting agent
in 1922, for the group of estates
under the control of the Commercial
Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.**BEST PORTLAND CEMENT****SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**

General Managers

HONG KONG.**HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPH**

Taken

For Christmas

What Nicer Present

For Loved Ones Far Away.

Call to-day at:—

THE PIN PIN STUDIO.

75, Des Vœux Road C.

Just next to Stephen's Bldg.

Excellent Christmas Gifts**FANCY LAMPS**

A present of our fancy lamps will give a charming
effect to the home of the recipient and reflect upon
the kindness of the giver day and night. These lamps
are of Oriental style and design in a great variety
of colours.

Flour Lamps	\$32.50 to \$52.50
Table Lamps	\$12.50 to \$20.00
Shk Lamp Shades	\$.85 to \$13.50
Silk Lanterns	\$17.50 to \$20.00

Order one to be sent home at once.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**THIS WEEK**

BIG ASSORTMENT OF
Coloured Fuji Silks in all Shades,
Dancing and Happy Coats in
latest designs and styles.

PIONEER

China Building.

Queen's Road C.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**Bookbinders.**

THE "CHINA MAIL" Book-
binders.
No. 5, Wyndham Street.

Dentist.

HARRY FONG, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road
Central. Tel. Central No. 1255.

Electrical Supplies.

THE GLOBE FOCK CHONG
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.
72, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. C. 3270.

Engineers &

Shipbuilders.
W. S. HALL & CO. LTD.
Engineers and Shipbuilders,
Kowloon Bay,
New Kowloon.
Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

**Hair Dressers &
Booksellers.**

LEE YEE,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hair Dressers,
and Booksellers,
No. 12, D'Aguiar Street,
(Opposite Queen's Theatre).

Optician.

THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO.,
Phone 2222,
59, Queen's Road Central.

Printers.

"THE CHINA MAIL" General
Printers,
Publishers and Bookbinders,
5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 22.

Ship Chandlery.

E. HING & CO.,
25, Wing Wo St. Tel. C. 1116.
Metal Merchants and Ship
Chandlery.
Managing Director
MR. E. H. CHIN.

SPORTS

SHANGHAI WINS.

QUAYLE BATS IN GOOD FORM AT LAST.

SERVICES LOSE BY 5 WICKETS.

Shanghai's interport batsmen asserting themselves, the United Services cricket team—not the best they could turn out—lost to the visitors on the Hong Kong C. C. ground yesterday by five wickets.

In reply to the Services' total of 182—the innings being described in yesterday's "China Mail"—Shanghai batted confidently and with considerable freedom.

Two Best Partnerships.

The winning hit, a well placed boundary, was made by the skipper, Captain Barrett, just before 4.30 p.m., the 186 runs being gathered in about 135 minutes.

Leach and Stokes were not separated till 52 were on the board, but the second wicket fell at 63. Jimmy Quayle and Allison added 98 runs between them and practically made victory secure.

Many were pleased to see Quayle in form with the bat again, particularly as he seems to have lost his bowling. He had 9 fours and a six in his 56, the biggest hit being off Thomson.

Seven Bowlers Tried.

"Jimmy," it will be recalled, made a century in 1924 against Malaya, in the last triangular interport, converting defeat into victory.

Leach and Allison each had 5 fours and Stokes 3.

Seven Service bowlers were tried, but collectively they were not good enough. Thorp, an interport "candidate," did the best of the lot.

Complete scores of the match follow:

United Services Innings.

Capt. Thorp, b Leach	14
Rev. Venn, c & b Ollerdesen	28
Capt. Graham, b Ollerdesen	28
Capt. Morris, b Leach	56
Capt. Erskine, c & b Rawsthorne	14
Thorne	4
Lt. Dale, c Allison, b Leach	14
Capt. Dobbie, l.b.w., b Leach	14
Group Capt. Robertson, c Baker, b Rawsthorne	29
Lt. Comdr. Shaw, c Leach, b Rawsthorne	7
Lt. Comdr. Thomson, not out	0
Extras	15

Total 182
Fall of wickets:—1 for 40, 2 for 42, 3 for 43, 4 for 51, 5 for 59, 6 for 80, 7 for 133, 8 for 142, 9 for 142, 10 for 182.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	12	4	39	0
Rawsthorne	12	4	34	4
Leach	12	3	33	4
Ollerdesen	18	4	52	2
Stokes	2	0	9	0

Shanghai Innings.

D. W. Leach, c Dobbie, b Erskine	32
L. F. Stokes, c Thomson, b Dale	20
J. A. Quayle, c Shaw, b Thomson	58
H. W. Allison, c Miles, b Thorp	48
C. J. Smith, b Thorp	6
E. C. Baker, not out	4
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, not out	10
Extras	13

Total (for 5 wks.) 186
T. L. Rawsthorne, C. E. Ollerdesen, J. A. Isaacs, E. G. Barnes did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 52, 2 for 53, 3 for 151, 4 for 171, 5 for 178.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	5	0	14	0
Thorp	14	3	38	2
Erskine	8	0	31	1
Dale	7	0	28	1
Miles	4	0	16	0
Shaw	3	0	13	0
Thomson	7.5	0	33	1

HOCKEY.

CLUB DE RECREIO BEAT THE CLUB.

A hockey match was played yesterday afternoon at King's Park between the Club de Recreio, and the Hong Kong Hockey Club "A" team.

The match resulted in a win for the Recreio by one goal to nil. The only goal was scored by D. Alves.

H.K. HOCKEY CLUB 1ST XI v. NAVY.

The Hockey Club team against the Navy in a game to be played on Wednesday at 4.45 p.m. will be:—W. J. Lockhart-Smith, J. E. Henry, D. Lyon, L. M. Lloyd, R. A. Dand (capt.), E. L. Slin, R. R. Todd, T. Whitley, R. K. Valentine, W. Woodward, and J. E. Noronha.

KOWLOON MATCH.

MALAYA'S BIG SCORE YESTERDAY.

RAMSEY BATS WELL.

Malaya added considerably to the score reported at the tiffin interval yesterday, eventually declaring at 323 for 7 wickets.

The declaration was let a little too late to secure a win although the visitors almost succeeded in getting Kowloon out, there being but one wicket to go down when stumps were drawn.

Ramsey batted well for his 42 and Goodwin hit freely round the wicket before getting caught.

The final scores were:—

Malaya Innings.

Lieut. H. C. Harker-Taylor, c Hyde, b Goodwin	35
J. W. Belloch, c Guest, b Lyal	25
R. L. L. Braddell, b Bevis	40
Capt. C. H. Congdon, b Evans	72
N. J. A. Foster, c Bevis, b Goodwin	27
N. H. P. Whitley, b Goodwin	33
Capt. F. O'N. Ford, l.b.w., b Goodwin	11
H. R. Rix, not out	26
Extras	24

Total for 7 wks., dec.) 323
R. B. Lewis, A. B. Jordan, Dr. J. M. A. Lowson and H. G. L. Richards did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyal	15	2	62	1
Goodwin	19.4	5	90	4
Evans	13	1	66	1
Bevis	7	0	35	1
Guest	3	0	29	0
Murray	2	0	17	0

Kowloon Innings.

A. W. Ramsey, c & b Ford	42
G. A. V. Hall, b Ford	16
F. E. Lawrence, run out	5
Rev. J. P. Murray, b Lowson	8
B. D. Evans, b Ford	6
F. G. Bevis, c & b Lewis	12
F. Goodwin, c Taylor, b Lewis	22
W. Hyde, st. Jordan, b Braddell	8
S. Jex, b Braddell	10
W. G. Guest, not out	1
Extras	10

Total (for 9 wks.) 140
J. C. Lyal and A. N. Other did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rix	7	1	17	1
Richards	11	1	23	0
Ford	12	3	30	3
Lowson	6	1	24	1
Lewis	4	1	15	2
Braddell	4.5	1	14	2
Congdon	2	0	7	0

LAWN TENNIS.

AMERICA AND THE DAVIS CUP.

New York, Yesterday.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association's Davis Cup Committee has decided that the United States should challenge for the Cup in the American zone in 1928.—Reuters' American Service.

YACHTING.

RESULT OF SERVICES RACE.

THE FLOTILLA CUP.

A Service race was held yesterday afternoon, by permission of the Commodore of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Mr. A. L. Shields, and members of the Club.

The 8th Destroyer Flotilla, competing for the Flotilla Cup, and the course was Channel Rocks, (P), Kowloon Rock (P), and finishing line. The distance was 4½ miles. The start was made at 2.30, all boats starting scratch.

The results were:—

	Finishing Time.
H.M.S. "Sirdar"	4.13.55
H.M.S. "Serapis"	4.14.20
H.M.S. "Somme"	4.15.10
H.M.S. "Thracian"	4.18.20
H.M.S. "Sepoy"	D.N.F.
H.M.S. "Bruce"	D.N.F.
H.M.S. "Seraph"	D.N.F.

HOME FROM CHINA.

RESERVISTS GREETED IN LONDON.

London, Yesterday. Mothers and wives who trudged through miles of docks in the morning mist were the first to hear the marching songs that heralded the return of the reservists from China by the "Karmala."

The authorities closed their eyes when 1,200 soldiers broke the non-smoking rule in the docks.

The men were hurried to the waiting troop trains whilst most of the officers were collected in motor cars by families.—Reuters.

ARMS IN A CAR.

RESULT OF SEARCH BY DETECTIVES.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday at the Kowloon Magistrate's court in the case in which a passenger in a public car travelling in the New Territories was charged with the possession of a revolver and 95 rounds of ammunition. The evidence, as outlined by the Police, was that detectives stopped the car as it was on the way to Un Long and carried out a search as a result of which a loaded revolver was found in the grille of one of the passengers and a parcel containing ammunition besides the other. Both passengers had been charged originally but, on the application of Mr. Loeb, the charge against the second man was withdrawn. That against the first prisoner will be heard by two Magistrates.

SERIES OF ROBBERIES.

A suit case containing a camera, jewellery and clothing was stolen from the steamer "On Lee" as it lay at the wharf yesterday. The value of the property, which belonged to a passenger, was \$173.

Money and jewellery to the value of \$178 was stolen from No. 25, Cochrane Street, yesterday.

A house in Tung Wah Lane was also the subject of robbers' attentions yesterday, jewellery to the value of \$550 being stolen. Mr. Sara, of the Public Works Department, reports that someone stole from his car which was left in Statue Square, a jet and pump valued at \$40.

"OUR POOR" DAY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL EFFORT.

PLANS FOR THURSDAY.

In its efforts to raise funds to carry on its charitable work for the coming year the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will again make its annual appeal to the public of Hong Kong on Thursday, December 1, when it will hold its yearly street sale of roses. Last year's "Our Poor Day" was a great success, over \$4,500 being collected.

Preparations for Thursday are now nearly completed. About 200 ladies including many Chinese have kindly offered their services, together with the 16th Hong Kong (1st Talook) Chinese Troop of Boy Scouts.

For the convenience of the helpers there will be depot of roses at the following places:—Mrs. C. P. Marcel, 178 the Peak; Lower Terminus, Peak Tramway; Mrs. Callanan, Branksome Towers, May Road; Mr. Barros, No. 2 Caine Road; Mr. Gutierrez, No. 87 Bonham Road; Mrs. J. C. Gutierrez, Kennedy Town; Mrs. Wilkinson, No. 25 Praya East; Mrs. A. C. Botelho, No. 93 Wongsing Road; French Convent, Causeway Bay; Mrs. Thirlwell, Quarry Bay; Mrs. Murphy, Shaikwan; Star Ferry Pier; at Hotel Savoy, and at Messrs. J. M. Alves & Co., Ltd., La Chater Road where roses can now be had.

The distribution depots in Kowloon will be at Mrs. A. A. Alves, No. 175 Kowloon Tong Estate; Mrs. A. F. Osmund, No. 6 Victory Avenue, Ho Mun Tin; Mrs. F. Alet, To Ka Wan; Mrs. Hedley, Hung Hom Dock, Kowloon; Star Ferry Pier and at the Wigwam Club, Mody Road, where roses are now obtainable.

The headquarters will be at Hotel Savoy, Ice House Street (through the courtesy of Messrs. A. and P. Leong Hingkee, the proprietors, where a number of shroffs will be in attendance to receive the collection. All boxes will be numbered so that each helper will be able to know the result of her efforts.

The Hong Kong public know the good work done by the Society on behalf of those in need, no matter what religious creed they profess. It is felt that the public will be glad to have the opportunity of registering their appreciation of this humanitarian work on December 1, and again on December 4, at the Al Fresco Fete.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge the following donations to the funds of the Al Fresco Fete on December 4:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$150; Dr. J. P. Fehly, \$50; Mr. J. E. Joseph, \$50; Lieut.-Col. L. J. Conyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., \$30; Lady Ho Tung, \$25; Lady Chater, \$25; Mr. Hugo Ammann, \$25; Mr. D. E. Clarke, \$25; Mr. Ho Kom-tong, \$25; Mr. Li Ping, \$25; Mr. G. P. de Martin, \$25; Mr. Wong Tak-kwong, \$25; Estate of F. Gomes, \$25; Comdr. Stefano Carrara, \$20; Mr. J. R. George, \$20; anonymous, \$20; Mr. Wm. B. Finnigan, \$10; Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, \$10; The Maryknoll Sisters, \$10; Mr. C. P. Marcel, \$5; Mrs. J. B. Addison, \$5; Messrs. Grace & Co., \$20 and Postcards for Picture Gallery; Messrs. Sam Shing Wo, one case preserved ginger; Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong Ltd., toilet articles and Mrs. W. T. Southorn, useful articles.

In accordance with an order from the Nationalist Government, the Shanghai Chinese territory municipality has issued instructions to the Chinese police to keep a strict watch for communists who have been very active since the purification of the Kuomintang.

PRESS LAW.

(Continued from page 1.)

14. Sub-section (7) makes it an offence to furnish incorrect particulars unless the informant can show (i) that he believed the information to be correct, and (ii) that he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered its incorrectness. Under section 21 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886 the furnishing of incorrect particulars is an offence only if it is done "knowingly and wilfully." It does not seem to be too much to ask the informant to make reasonable inquiries. Further, it does not appear why the maximum penalty under section 21 should be only \$500 while that under section 4 is \$1,000 or imprisonment without hard labour for six months.

15. Sub-section (9) provides for more than one register. This is explained in paragraph 8 above. Sub-section (10) corresponds to section 19 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886.

Register As Evidence.

16. Sub-section (12) enables the register to be used as prima facie evidence (i) of the truth of the matters stated therein or (ii) of the fact that the informant was furnished by the person by whom it purports to have been furnished. The former use might be of service in prosecutions generally and in libel actions. The latter could be taken advantage of in a prosecution for furnishing incorrect particulars. It is open to the complainant or prosecutor to put in the entry for the one purpose or the other. In view of the provisions of sub-section (12) it is laid down in sub-section (11) that when particulars have been furnished the Registrar must send a copy to each person who might be affected.

17. Section 5, which deals with the licensing of printing presses, replaces section 10 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886. The new section is based on section 3 of the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 1 (Printing Presses). Like the section in the Straits Settlements Ordinance, it gives power to refuse a licence, subject to a right of appeal to the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council is given power to cancel a licence after due notice. Powers of seizure and forfeiture are given in the section.

18. Section 6, which requires books, newspapers and documents printed in the Colony to bear the printer's name and address, replaces section 12 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886. The principal differences in the new section are as follows:—

- The class of document to which the section is to apply is defined differently. This point is dealt with in the following paragraph.
- The offence is left to the general penalty under the Ordinance.
- Possession is made an offence.
- Presumptions are provided in sub-section (10), (11) and (12). Sub-section (12) is made general with a view to libel actions.

Matter of Punctuation.

19. Section 12 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886 applies to every "newspaper, paper, or book intended to be distributed or made public." No doubt the phrase "intended to be distributed or made public" was meant to apply to newspapers and papers as well as to books, in spite of the punctuation. The objection to this phrase is the doubt as to the meaning of the word "distributed." Obviously, a document would not be printed at all unless the copies were intended to be distributed to some persons. That being so, the word might take its colour from the subsequent word "public." This might have the effect of excluding from the section a document issued by a society to its members. This, however, is one of the classes which it is most desirable to bring under the section. The new section, therefore, attacks the problem in a different way. It begins by a general application to every printed document, and in sub-section (6) it excepts documents "solely intended and solely used for a bona fide and ordinary commercial or professional or social purpose, provided that such document as printed contains no seditious or political matter whatsoever." In order to meet the point that a document issued by a society to its members would be a document used for a social purpose, the section goes on to provide that "a document used for the purposes of a society, club or other organisation shall not be deemed to be used for a social purpose."

It will be noticed that in the case of proceedings before a magistrate at least the scheme of a general statement followed by an exception will have the effect, under section 23 of the Magistrates Ordinance, of throwing on the defendant the onus of proving the exception. The term "printed document" is defined in section 2.

20. As section 6 begins with a general reference to every printed document, a further exception of documents printed outside the Colony is necessary. This is provided by sub-section (7). It is true that this exception provides a possible loophole, but the same remark applies to the old section, and in the new section the onus will be on the defendant. In the case of documents printed outside the Colony it is obvious that the absence of political matter could not be insisted upon.

21. Section 7 of the new Ordinance replaces section 11 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886. The chief differences in the new section are as follows:—

- A copy must be kept by the printer for one year instead of six months.
- If the name of the printer is Chinese it must be given in Chinese characters.
- The offence is left to the ordinary penalty under the Ordinance.

Search, Seizure and Forfeiture.

22. Section 8 of the new Ordinance provides for powers of search, seizure and forfeiture.

23. The provisions of sections 13 to 17 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886 do not appear in the new Ordinance. They provide that the printer or publisher of a newspaper must give a bond in the sum of \$1,200 conditioned that he will pay any fine or penalty imposed on him, or any person acting for him in his absence, by reason of any conviction for libel, and also that he will pay all damages and costs recovered for libel published in the newspaper. So far as civil actions for libel are concerned the amount of the bond is quite inadequate, and in many cases it would be sufficient to pay only a portion of the costs. The provision seems unnecessary in the case of criminal proceedings because of the powers of arrest which exist in criminal cases. Another objection is that the provision refers only to libel, whereas a much more serious case is that of sedition. The bond provisions have therefore been abandoned. Section 9 of the new Ordinance simply provides that the proprietor, printer, publisher and editor of any newspaper shall be liable criminally for any illegal matter contained in any issue of the newspaper, and that the printer of any other document shall similarly be liable for any illegal matter contained in such document. The accused will not be liable under this section if he proves that the matter in question was printed without his authority, consent or knowledge and that the printing thereof did not arise from want of due care or caution on his part.

24. Section 10 provides that any civil or criminal process addressed to the proprietor, printer, publisher or editor of any newspaper shall be deemed to be duly served if left with an adult at, or sent by post to, the registered address of the office of the newspaper.

25. Section 11 is taken practically verbatim from section 6 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1889 of the Ordinance of Ceylon. It requires a copy of every edition of every newspaper, signed by the printer or publisher, to be delivered to the Registrar of Newspapers. The copy so delivered is to be evidence in any legal proceedings against the printer, publisher, proprietor and editor of the newspaper. The copies so delivered are to be paid for by the Government. The only substantial difference between the section in the Bill and the section in the Ceylon Ordinance is that in the Bill the delivered copy of the newspaper is to be evidence against the editor as well as against the printer, publisher, and proprietor. The Ceylon Ordinance does not refer to editors.

26. Section 12 of the new Ordinance provides a general maximum penalty of \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment. This is the penalty under sections 4 and 18 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886, except that in those two cases the imprisonment must be without hard labour while here it may be with or without hard labour.

27. Section 13 of the new Ordinance repeals Ordinance No. 4 of 1886.

28. Section 13 suspends the commencement of the Ordinance. This is inserted in order to give time for preparation of the registers and to give time for newspapers to register and for the keepers of printing presses to apply for licences.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

November 27.

1st Sunday in Advent.

Holy Communion (8 a.m.)

Sunday School (10 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Preacher: Rev. W. R. Cannell.

Litany for the Sick (12 noon).

Evangelion (6 p.m.)

Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Maile.

There will be a Social Gathering

after Evensong in the Cathedral

Hall, Music and Light Refreshments.

Nov. 29:—Day of Intercession

for Missions.

Nov. 30:—S. Andrew, Holy Com-

munion at 7.45 a.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church,

The First Church of Christ, Scien-

tist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen

Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.

Subject: "Ancient and Modern

Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and

Hypnotism, Denounced."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at

6.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address,

open:—

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to

12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited

to attend the service and visit the

Reading Room.

UNION CHURCH.

Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, November 27.

Sunday School at 9.45.

Morning Service at 10.30.

Annual Church Parade of Scot-

FLYING DAY BY DAY

FRENCH FLIGHT.

Non-Stop From Bangkok To Calcutta.

Calcutta, Nov. 3. The French airman Captain Chaille and his companion arrived at Calcutta at 4 p.m. to-day on their return journey to Paris from Saigon.

The airman made a non-stop flight from Bangkok to Calcutta in nine hours, practically the same time as was taken by the Dutch airman, Lieut. Koppen.

The flight affords further evidence of the big advance in aviation. The journey to Saigon and back to Calcutta was accomplished without mishap, and the airman have adhered to their time table.

Capt. Chaille is well satisfied with the result of the flight, which is to examine flying conditions between France and Indo-China.—"Straits Times."

FLYING BOATS.

Britain's Remarkable Lead.

In giving prominence to the L.A.F. flying boat tour to Australia from Plymouth, the "Daily Express" refers to Britain's remarkable lead in flying ships in which regard the Schneider Cup race is merely a phase.

The latest air battleship, an all-metal machine of 13 tons, has just completed a cruise of 5,500 miles in the North Sea and the Baltic.

The flying-boat hulls are constructed of a combination of stainless steel and aluminum alloys, and are protected from the ravages of seawater by a secret process. They are actually lighter to the extent of the weight of six passengers than similar hulls constructed of wood. One was recently in the air for 11 hours without refuelling.

Throughout the 25,000 miles flight to Australia they will be absolutely self-contained. The crew of each boat will sleep in hammocks hung across the spacious hulls, and complete arrangements have been made for the preparation of hot meals while flying. They are equipped with bathtubs, anchors, and bilge pumps, identical to those found on steamers, and are capable of riding at anchor in all but the roughest seas.

The article then proceeds to describe two all-metal 1,500 horsepower Bristol-Jupiter passenger machines which are nearing completion, and which have been designed to connect Britain with India and Australia. These machines have accommodation for 15 passengers in addition to a steward, and are fitted with plate-glass portholes which provide extensive views of the ocean beneath. Experts realise that the next great development must be the overseas routes and operations in connection with the existing overland service. A year or two ago this was only a dream. Now it is a reality. The day is amazingly near when every part of the Empire will be served, leading to ways journeys which now occupy weeks.

£30,000 COMPETITION.

Five British Firms to Challenge the World.

Five British aircraft manufacturing firms have entered for the £30,000 Daniel Guggenheim competition, which is designed to promote safe flying.

Mr. Guggenheim, an American millionaire, founded the fund. The competition will remain open till October, 1929, and the tests will be carried out at Long Island. Two American firms have already entered.

Machines must have a maximum speed of 110 miles per hour, a minimum speed of thirty-five miles per hour, they must be able to land in 100-foot enclosure, and in taking must clear a thirty-five feet high obstruction within 500 feet.

Completion of the survey of the Los Angeles-San Francisco section of the Los Angeles-San Francisco airway and the beginning of the survey of the San Francisco-San Diego portion is announced in a statement by the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce recently. At the same time it was stated that the Department is progressing rapidly and that the Salt Lake-Pasco section of the Salt Lake-Pasco airway is progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

LINDBERGH'S OIL.

Strenuous Test of Efficiency.

One of the most strenuous tests of the efficiency and reliability of lubricating oil in modern times was Colonel Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic. The total distance covered was 3,600 miles and the engine was actually running without a stop for 33½ hours at 1,800 R.P.M.

At no time during the entire flight was there any overheating experienced and on dismantling the engine on its return to the manufacturer, the wear that had taken place was imperceptible. The oil used for the flight was Gargyle Mobiloil "B," the same product that is so popular in Hong Kong.

This, if anything, is a better indication of the value of the lubricating oil than Automobile races, for in such events the lubricating is only working at high pressure for a short space of time, whereas in the case of a non-stop flight, as the nature of that achieved by Colonel Lindbergh, the feat was one of endurance at high pressure and is a nearer approximation to what can be expected in a motor car engine under ordinary operating conditions.

RECENT RECORD FLIGHTS.

While many schools of aviation are reporting a large influx of students since the triumph of the trans-oceanic fliers, Mr. F. B. Walker, General Sales Manager of the Franklin Automobile Company of Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A., reports a similar impetus in sales of the Franklin air-cooled motor car since the first epoch-making flight became history. Mr. Walker points to the recent records in aviation as final proof of air-cooled engine efficiency.

Telegrams from all Franklin dealers show a strong tide setting in for the air-cooled principle. Many sales have been traced directly to the record flights, customers stating that they had been influenced to a large extent by the aviators' choice of air-cooled engines in their planes.

SETS SPEED RECORD.

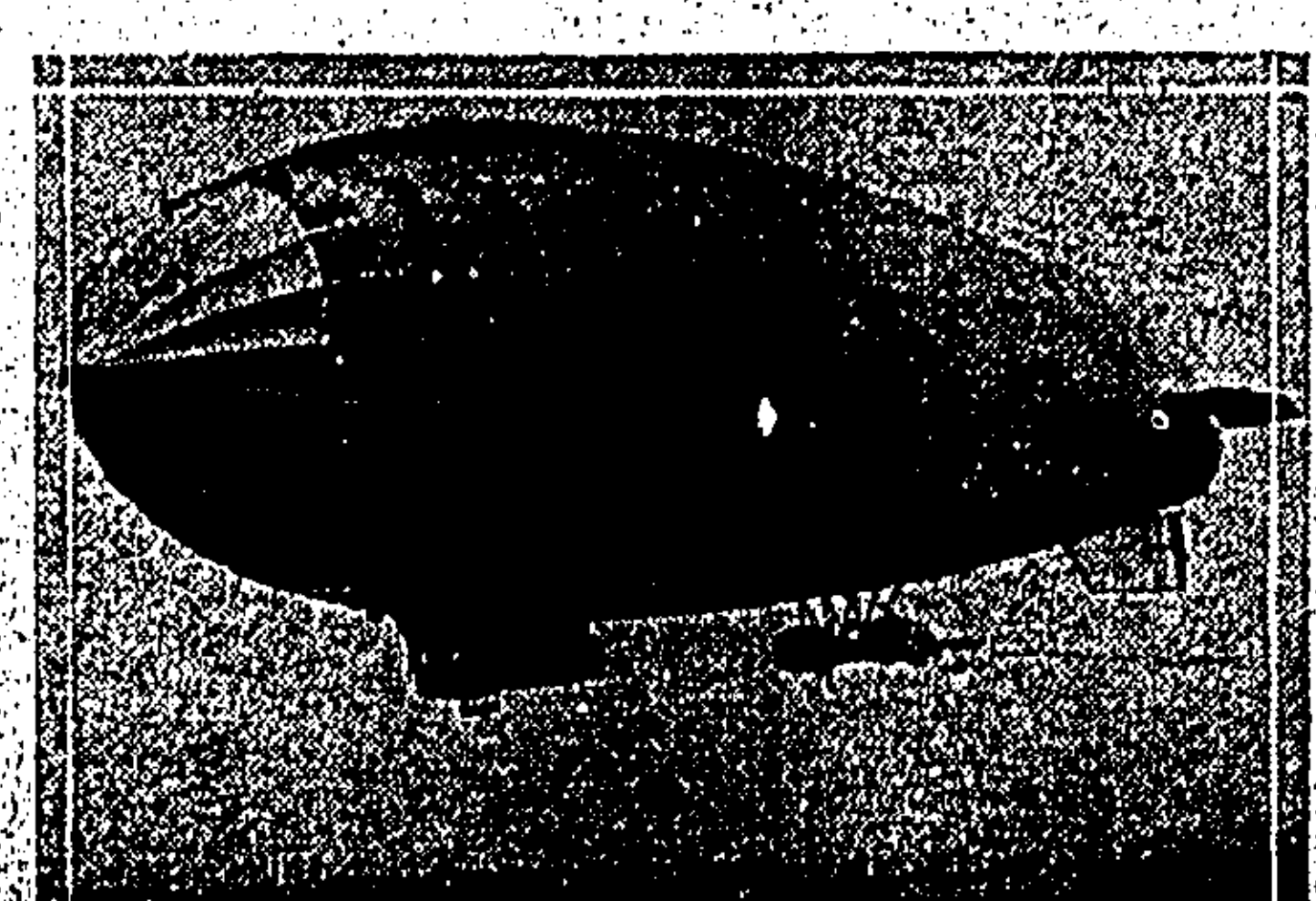
Mitchell Field, N.Y., Nov. 6. Naval Lieutenant Alford J. Williams to-day broke all world speed records by flying an aeroplane at a speed of 322.15 miles an hour here.

Williams flew a seaplane which had been reconstructed to make it a land plane. It was to have been entered in the Schneider Cup races some time ago but the British and Italians declined to postpone the races in order to allow an American entrant to arrive.

Major Mario de Bernardi, Italian ace, had set a new mark yesterday when he flew a seaplane over the Lido course, Venice, at a speed which final calculations showed to have been 315 miles an hour approximately.—Unked Press.

CONTROL OF FLYING ACTIVITIES.

New York, Nov. 11. In a copyrighted statement to the "Associated Press," Charles A. Lindbergh to-day stressed the menace to aviation caused by improper training schools and their output of inexperienced fliers. He urged the regulation of all flying activities by the department of commerce and further regulations to promote safety in the future.—Associated Press.



The RS-1, the U.S. Army's semi-rigid dirigible. It is commanded by Col. John F. Parlow.

FLYING CLUBS.

£2,000 A YEAR FOR FOUR TOWNS.

BRITISH PIONEER WORK.

A new decision of the Air Ministry to grant subsidies of £2,000 a year for three years to four additional light aeroplane clubs was announced by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, officially opening the Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club at Filton Aerodrome, near Bristol.

"During the last few months," he said, "we have been considering very carefully the future of the light aeroplane clubs, and the kind of way in which the Air Ministry can assist them in their official organisation."

"Up to the present we have been able to give a subsidy from public funds to six light aeroplane clubs. I am glad to be able to tell you that we are now in a position to increase the number of clubs to which we can give a subsidy, and among the first of the new clubs we have selected for subsidy is the Bristol and Wessex Club. (Cheers.)"

"I shall not attempt to go into details of the conditions, but the basis of the subsidy is to be payment by results. And with that principle as the basis we are prepared to pay £50 to the club for every pilot who has got his A or B certificate. We are prepared, in addition to pay £1 10s. for every flying hour up to a maximum of twenty hours flown by an A or B certificated pilot. In addition to that we are prepared to make a grant of £10 in respect of each member holding an A or B certificate in force on the previous January 1."

"We are prepared to make these grants up to a maximum of £2,000 a year. That is the maximum that any light aeroplane club can receive. We are prepared to continue these grants for a period of three years upon the definite understanding that at the end of the three years the club will be able to stand upon its own foundations without the need of a subsidy from the Government."

Self-Reliance Best.

"I hope that at the end of that time there will be no need for Government subsidy. It is much better for your club and for everybody concerned to be able to depend upon yourselves, and not to be tied down by the conditions that are inevitable in the case of any organisation that is receiving Government money."

"I am very glad to be able to make the announcement to-day that Bristol is one of the selected clubs to be added to the list as the capital of the West of England. Norwich will be another, as the capital of the East of England. The third new club will be Nottingham, in the Midlands, and the fourth club will be the Scottish Flying Club, in Scotland. It may be possible after we go into the finances in greater detail to include one or two other clubs as well."

He wished the Bristol Club success, and hoped that Bristol would not only deserve the Government subsidy, but would prove itself to be one of the great civil flying centres of the country. He congratulated the officials who had started it without the prospect of any Government aid, and declared the club open.

The light aeroplane club movement (he said) was one of the most interesting in the world of flying anywhere. Two years ago it was started as a British movement, and since that time a number of clubs had sprung up, and they have been very successful in training pilots and popularising flying generally. To-day, although the six clubs had only been in existence for a short time, there were no fewer than 1,500 members of them. Of these 750 were flying members, and 157 had already taken their A and B certificates. That was a very satisfactory result.

Woman Pilot's Adventure In Fog. Many well-known aviators, both men and women, took part in demonstration flights, which were

Continued at foot of next column.

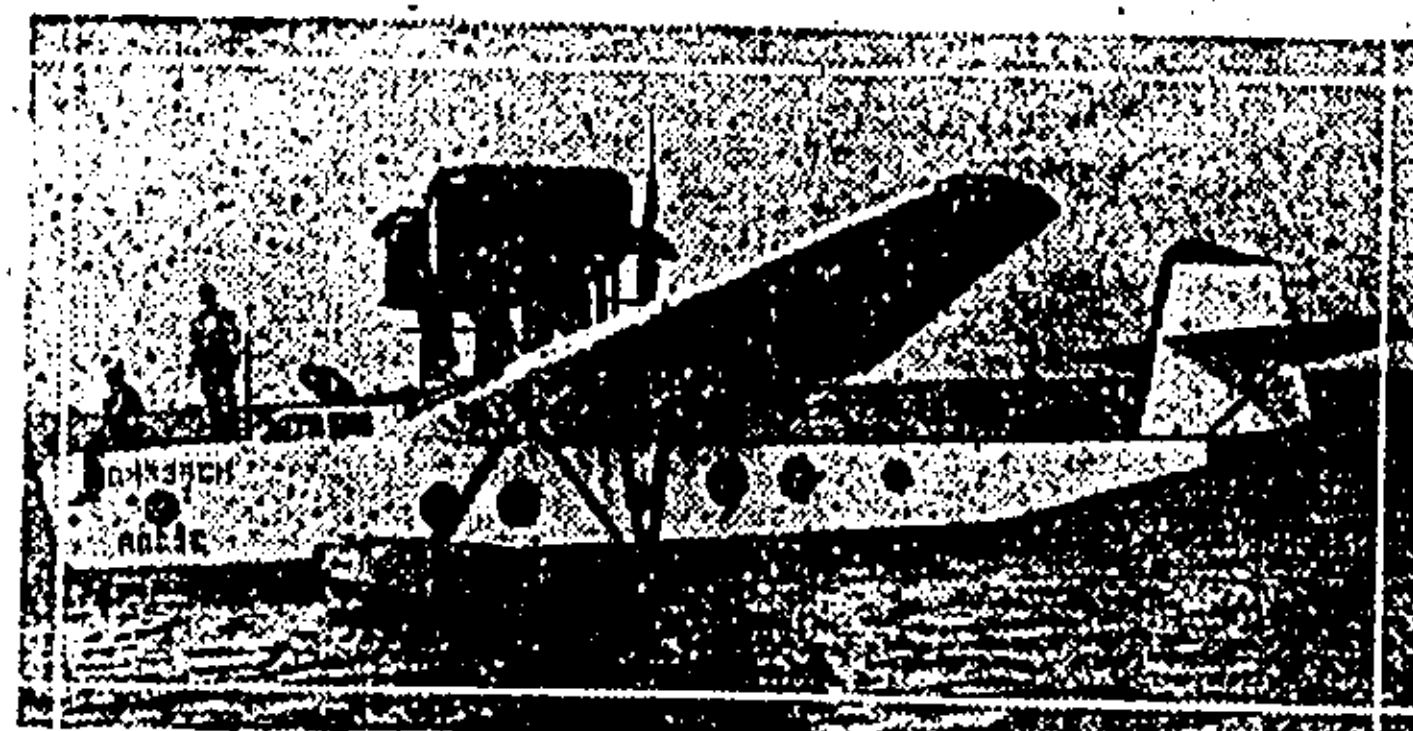
SKY TRAINS.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES IN UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST STUNT.

"Air trains," with powerful aeroplanes for "locomotives" and motorless gliders as "cars," rushing passengers and freight across the sky, are pictured as fascinating possibilities of the future by Sumner N. Blossom, editor of "Popular Science Monthly" (New York), in discussing the significance of recent steps in the progress of aviation. Said Mr. Blossom, as reported in the "Monthly's Scientific News Service":

Aside from the astounding success of the trans-Atlantic flights, a number of remarkable inventions and experiments in recent weeks have added new impetus to the development of air travel. Among these was the recent actual demonstration at Karlsruhe flying harbour near Berlin, Germany, that "flying trains" can be made to work.



NOVEL PLANE FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Copenhagen.—Doctor Rohrbach, aviator and designer, has constructed a plane in which an attempt will be made to cross the Atlantic. In case of necessity the wings and pontoons can be detached from the fuselage, which is constructed as a non-sinkable boat.

In this test a biplane took the air towing a full-sized glider—probably the first stunt of its kind in history.

While in full flight at an altitude of 100 feet, according to reports, the pilot of the glider cut his machine loose and swooped down to a safe landing, the towing plane landing near by. The German pilot, Espenlaub, who built and manoeuvred the glider, expressed the belief that long distances can be covered without difficulty by a plane and a glider in this fashion. Other aeronautical experts are even more optimistic. They foresee an "air train" of a number of gliders carrying passengers and freight bound for several points along the line of flight. At each of these points one of the gliders would be "uncoupled" from the train and would descend with its freight and passengers, much as railway cars are switched to a siding. The rest of the train would continue its flight.

The wonderful possibilities of the glider were shown not long ago when Ferdinand Schultz, at Passlitz, Germany, set a new world's record for motorless gliding by soaring for fourteen hours and eight minutes! His success far eclipses the previous record of ten hours and twenty minutes held by the Frenchman, Massaux.

Another new development, which seems to promise much in the way of safety, is an "automatic pilot" for aeroplanes, invented by Robert Mitton of Los Angeles, California. It is said to keep the plane on a given course and on an even keel. A whirling gyroscope steers the plane, through a mechanism operated by compressed air and a pendulum.

Increasing available power in the air, also, is indicated in recent advances in motor design. The latest is a new barrel-shaped rotary motor devoid of gears, crankshaft and timer, devised by Elbridge Gerry Smith, aeroplane motor engineer, and now under construction at Garden City, Long Island. Smith is convinced that the new motor will produce two horse-power for every pound of its weight, making it several times as powerful as the best engines now available.

Greater power at all altitudes, higher speed and capacity for heavier loads likewise are promised through the use of a new built-in supercharger developed at the research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts. Heretofore the supercharger used with engines or Army and Navy aeroplanes have been separate attachments. Now they can be made an integral part of commercial aeroplane motors, merely by the addition of two gears and a mechanism known as an "impeller."

given for the entertainment of the large crowd which gathered for the opening of the club.

There was bright sunshine in the afternoon, but fog in the morning accounted for a minor accident. Mrs. Carberry, who was flying a Moth from London, came down near Stratley, and damaged the undercarriage of the machine. Captain H. S. Broad, who was escorting her to another machine, descended, and took her on at a passenger.

AGAINST AIRSHIPS.

WEAKNESSES IN DESIGNS OF VESSELS.

OPTIMISM NOT WARRANTED.

When the accident happened to the great airship at Hull, evidence was available of the cause of the collapse, and the designers were able to profit considerably by the work that had been done with that ill-fated craft before its destruction. While such may be the case it seems from the contentions of some authorities that even with airships there is yet too little known of various factors entering into the design to warrant the construction of the huge vessels which are at present under construction.

The position, from this standpoint, was well stated by Mr. Edward F. Spanner, a former member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, in a paper he presented to a meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers at Olympia, London. Taking as his subject

this material, which was very unreliable and lacking in durability. Any mishap occurring to the gas bags of the vessel when in flight, however, would cause the airship to descend and probably result in its total destruction. Again, in case of emergency, but a small fraction of the total lift of an airship was available to preserve the required buoyancy.

In spite of the great amount of money—that had been spent on meteorological research, there was not the slightest hope that it would prove of practical value in framing advice on the position or direction of movement of a storm centre with a view to avoiding it. What this may mean to the airship might be judged from a quotation, taken by Mr. Spanner, from the Log of H.M.A. R.34:—"Caught in violent squalls on extreme outskirts of storm. Ship very badly thrown about, rising 700 ft. in one bump. It is difficult to estimate the size of these storms, but, as the squalls were about 50 miles from the storm itself, the area covered must have been many thousands of square miles."

Duralumin, the material of which the hull structure of an airship was built, was not of as reliable properties as it should be for the construction of the framing of such a vessel. However, that was of less significance than the effects of corrosion, especially the inter-crystalline type, which resulted in very dangerous brittleness of the metal.

Coatings might prevent the actions of surface corrosion, which usually accompanied the inter-crystalline variety—but there was yet no certain evidence that the latter could not exist alone. Movements took place in the structure, and thus coatings would soon be worn off. The loads, to which airships were subjected, other than those due to the static loading, were only partially known even under steady atmospheric conditions.

After concluding his critical survey of the construction of airships and their defects, Mr. Spanner dealt with certain points which had to do with the possible operation of airships in commercial service. He regarded the mooring mast of very problematical value, and contended that experience had shown that it was not possible to be certain that airships could be held safely at a mooring mast. It was not known what forces were exerted upon a huge airship by sudden gusts. An airship could not put into an alternative harbour as a ship could; it had to hang about until weather conditions permitted it to make its moorings. The aeroplane offered infinitely more promise as a means of rapid transport.

"Engineering."

CIVIL AVIATION.

CALCUTTA-RANGOON AIR MAIL SERVICE.

GROUND PREPARATIONS.

The progress made towards the development of civil aviation in India is described by the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India." The whole of India has already been surveyed from the point of view of aerial services and marked out in circles of 120 miles' radius, he states.

The ultimate plan is to have an aerodrome near the centre of each of these circles and already every part of the country, except certain limited areas, has now at least one landing ground within every circle.

Important through routes are complete, or almost complete. Thus, the Karachi-Calcutta line is in working order, except for the preparation of an additional landing ground at Gaya.

The Bombay-Delhi line has landing grounds throughout its length, though not all these grounds are available for civil flying.

The Bombay-Bangalore-Madras line is ready, except as regards Madras.

Chief Engineer Appointed. With the funds available, the authorities are proceeding most keenly with important ground preparations. For the purpose of general co-ordination, Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Turner, commanding the Royal Engineers attached to the Royal Air Force, has also been made Chief Engineer of Civil Aviation, in regard to which Lieut.-Col. Sheldrake, Director of Civil Aviation, is Government's chief adviser.

Both officers have arranged an important joint tour with the object of drawing up programmes for the hastening of preparatory ground work during the ensuing Winter.

In December they will make a final inspection of the Calcutta-Rangoon coast route, with a view to the early invitation of tenders for the institution of an aerial postal service flight, taking eight hours, instead of a few days, as at present, by steamer.

The next route market for similar final survey with a view to the establishment of a commercial service is the Karachi-Bombay line.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

When changeable weather or exposure to cold and wet results in bronchitis, start at once taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Standard for over fifty years, and strongly recommended for asthmatic, weakening coughs. For sale everywhere.



Dye Ken John Begg.

WE DON'T! THEN GO TO DONNELLY & WHYTE Who will be pleased to supply your requirements.

BUDDA IMAGES.

GERMAN ETHNOLOGIST'S CLAIM.

STRANGE EVOLUTION.

A claim that the Indian and Chinese images of Buddha are evolved forms of the Greek gods Apollo and Bacchus was put forward by the great German ethnologist, Herr Von le Coq, Director of the Berlin Museum (Indian section) of Ethnology, at a School of Oriental Studies on Oct. 13.

Herr Von le Coq, who headed three expeditions to the deserts of Central Asia, and brought to Berlin the fruit of his research, said:

In 500 B.C. China was in touch with the Greek cities on the Pontus Euxinus and the old Persian Empire. We have been through all the routes north of China and Turkestan, and followed the migration of European tribes. Everybody knows how Alexander in 300 B.C. conquered the whole of Persia and North-West India. He then founded cities which he peopled with Greek and Macedonian soldiers, who inter-married with the natives. This race became Buddhist. In Afghanistan and Turkestan Greek art became modified into Buddhist art. Apollo and Bacchus became Buddha, and all the Buddhist saints are nothing more than Greek Heroes and gods modified into the Buddhist saints of India and China. Through Turkestan the Buddhist religion travelled to China. The Chinese took these Greek types, already modified by India and Persia, and made from them the Chinese image of Buddha, a Greek god in disguise.

Herr Von le Coq showed slides of the representations of Greek gods of the classics, and traced their evolution through history.

In China, he added, the root of all Buddhist-Chinese art is the Greek classical antique art, just as the same Greek art is at the bottom of all our European art. The Chinese claim that their art goes back 4,000 years is absolutely unproven. All modern investigation goes to show that even in Neolithic times China received great impulses from the West.

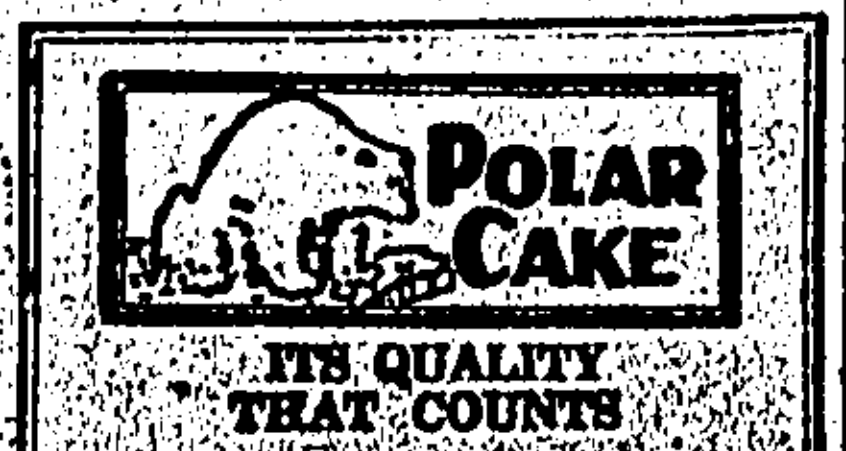
Professor Grafton Elliot-Smith, commenting on Herr Von le Coq's statement, characterised it as one of very great interest. The view, he said, "has been suggested on previous occasions, but it is new to find it put into such concrete form."

Sir E. Denison Ross, who presided, described the funds as "epoch making."

Sir Francis Aglen, the former Inspector-General of Customs, Sir George Macartney, and Mr. Laurence Binyon were among the distinguished men who listened to Herr Von le Coq.

According to the "Morning Post," ethnologists welcome the discoveries of the German expert, as they strengthen the views put forward by such men as Vogel and Grundwedel as to the influence of Greek on Indian art, and help to confirm a closely reasoned hypothesis that has been built up on evidence obtained from many different sources.

Discussing Herr Von le Coq's announcement, Mr. W. J. Parry, Reader in Cultural Anthropology at University College, said: "Some time ago Professor Elliot-Smith brought forward the view that the Maya culture had been influenced by Asiatic civilisation, suggesting that it was brought from Cambodia, in French Indo-China, to America. Both Grundwedel and Vogel have worked on the principle that Buddhist art was based on Greek art, and that that was inspired by Egypt. There are now definite links in the chain Egypt-Greece-India-Indo-China (Cambodia)-Mayan territory. Thus, there are various art motifs connecting Greek and Far Eastern culture, as, for instance, the Greek key pattern and the meander pattern derived from the Greek garlands used for decorations on tombs. Further confirmation has recently been given by Dr. Krickeberg in 'Steiner Weissen' for October, 1927, in which he admitted the possible derivation of certain elements of Maya art from Asia, and this can be taken as evidence that Professor Elliot-Smith's views are surely but slowly gaining ground. All links in the chain are daily more complete, and from this standpoint Herr Von le Coq's confirmatory evidence is most welcome. What still has to be established by direct evidence is the passage of Asiatic art from Cambodia to America."



TUPAN'S COUP.

END OF "SAFETY FIRST."

BELATED DESPATCH.

Tatung, Oct. 10.

Hostilities broke out here on Monday night, September 26. The express trains to and from Peking usually cross at Tatungfu some time after midnight. On this Monday night they were both detained here. The passengers were requested to alight and to shift for themselves. Several of them were stranded and were practically penniless. We took pity on some of the most distressing cases and offered them board and lodging temporarily.

Two special trains with one of the Mukden Generals and his bodyguard were also seized at Tatungfu the same night.

For several days the troops belonging to Yen Hsi-shan, the Governor of our province, had been massing on the eastern frontier. At the signal on Monday night they began to move over the frontier on their way to Peking. There were three lines of approach. The shorter one is by the Northern highway, following the Suiyuan railway. The longer route is from the capital of Shansi by rail to Shihchiachung at which junction we reach the main railway from Hankow to Peking.

Our Governor has thrown in his lot with the Nationalists. He has always been regarded as one who always played the game of "safety first." For fifteen years or so he has managed to take a safe seat on the fence and refused to get off for any one. Suddenly he has changed his line of conduct. He is making a bid for the control of China. Within a week of the outbreak of hostilities the Shansi forces have reached Kalgan. The Mukden forces were taken quite unawares by the suddenness of the attack and fell back.

For two weeks we have been isolated and know little of the situation beyond our own ken. There has evidently been serious fighting the other side of Kalgan. During the last three days about five hundred wounded soldiers have been brought back to the base hospital here in Tatung.

It is reported locally that a force of Shansi soldiers have gone over the hills in a direct line to Peking and are now within forty li of the capital at the foot of the hills at a place called Mentoukou.

The force moving from the south at the railway junction at Shihchiachung are reported to have reached Pekingfu. Another report says that the warlord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, has already left Peking. These are the reports that are posted on the streets, and may be called the official bulletins.

We are very quiet here in Tatung. When the local General moved out to the eastern front the Tapan of Suiyuan, Shang Chen, was in charge of the base here at Tatung for about a week. We are now informed that he is the Governor of Kalgan. While he was with us we received a good deal of instruction in the principles of the Kuomintang. He brought with him a number of instructors who held open air meetings on the streets. When the Tapan left for Kalgan his instructors followed him. We are now left in comparative seclusion.

For two weeks there has been no business in the city. All carts and pack animals were commandeered for military transport. Now that the front is well removed from Tatung trade is beginning to assume normal conditions and carts and pack animals are bringing in the new harvest produce. "P. and T. Times."

VISIT TO RUSSIA.

A SHANGHAI LAWYER ON HOLIDAY.

AEROPLANE TRIPS ENJOYABLE

"I have given the Shanghai people the chance not to see me again," laughingly remarked Dr. O. Fischer, the well-known Shanghai lawyer, who has just returned from a trip to Europe.

"I had a wonderful time, I enjoyed myself tremendously," he continued, in reply to questions put to him by a representative of the "Shanghai Mercury." "As you know, I left Shanghai and travelled via Siberia. I found that conditions in Russia are quiet. The train in which I travelled was very comfortable, the cars used being the old cars of the railway."

"Near Verkhodinsk, in Siberia, a bridge was broken and we had to stop in that town. This gave me the chance to study the country life of Russia. I found it rather pleasant, the peasants seem to be satisfied, and I also noticed no bourgeois class among them."

"Arriving at Moscow, I was given a very warm welcome by the authorities, and was taken around and shown the Kremlin, Lenin's tomb, as well as other interesting places in the city. Here also I found Mr. Cerutti, who formerly was the Minister for Italy at Peking, but who now is the Ambassador for Italy in Moscow. I was given a very good time in Moscow."

"Then I proceeded further on, and arrived in Paris, where I had bought a number of old Chinese books. Italy and the surrounding countries were then visited by me, and as I said, I gave a chance to Shanghai people not to see me again for I flew in an aeroplane, accompanied by Mrs. Fischer, over the whole of Italy and Switzerland. Out of my whole travel, this year, I liked the aeroplane flying the most."

Dr. Fischer also spoke of the numerous towns he had visited in Italy, and with interest he mentioned the fact that in Milan he had met an old client of his, a gentleman well-known to the Shanghai public, whose case Dr. Fischer had defended in 1925, and had brilliantly won—Mr. Rossi, who, at present, occupies a very responsible position in that town.

Referring to his trip back to Shanghai, where office duties called him most urgently, Dr. Fischer remarked that he had had occasion to witness the assembling of the League of Nations at Geneva, as well as the arrival of the American Legationnaires in Paris. Of these occasions Dr. Fischer spoke with enthusiasm, saying that both were most impressive as well as interesting.

Dr. Fischer stated that he travelled via Siberia, and while in Moscow he witnessed the demonstration against Great Britain. This demonstration, he said, was most impressive. A vast number of inhabitants of that great city had gathered to witness it, and it was most orderly and wonderfully carried out. The outstanding feature of this, Dr. Fischer held, were the number of Chinese mounted soldiers in the pay of Soviet Russia.

"The trip from Paris to Shanghai takes exactly two weeks," went on Dr. Fischer. "If the Pukow railway were in order, the trip would not take over thirteen days, as it would not be necessary then to take the boat to Shanghai. I wish to emphasise again that the train is most comfortable, the sleepers are very good, and the food is not bad. On the whole, I have immensely enjoyed my trip through Russia."

Asked about conditions here on his arrival, Dr. Fischer stated that he had hardly had time to do any-

FOUL MURDER.

MILL STRIKE BY MEANS OF TERRORISM.

OBJECT OF THE RADICALS.

November 17, the day fixed for the declaration of a joint cotton mill strike in Shanghai, fortunately passed off without any untoward incidents and the mill situation became easier, but this did not last very long for, shortly after 7 p.m., on November 18, two mill hands, one employed in the No. 5 mill of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, and the other employed in the No. 8 mill of the same Company, were foully done to death, writes the "Shanghai Mainichi."

At the time when the notorious general labour union was in power, these two workers represented the union in their respective mills, and exercised full control over the hands. The managements were fully aware of this fact and had been keeping a strict watch on their movements. Wh- n the general labour union was eventually supplanted by the Labour Union's Unification Committee, the two deceased workers somehow managed to get themselves elected to the committee, thus betraying their loyalty to the old Union, a thing which Chinese would not hesitate to do for the sake of their own interests.

The other day a strike of workers in the No. 6 mill of the N.W.K. planned by radicals, failed to materialise, due chiefly to the opposition of one of the deceased, and his action incurred the enmity of the former members of the general labour union who are now struggling for power.

It appears that, on the night of the murder, the two men were having a talk in the mill quarters on Robinson Road when three armed men rushed into the room, fired at them, and immediately decamped.

The radicals are working to bring about a strike by means of terrorism. The murder of the two mill hands has caused considerable consternation in will circles.

Intimidation by Pickets. The local Japanese Millowners' Association held an extraordinary meeting at the Japanese Club, Shanghai, on November 18, when the question of appealing to the Shanghai Municipal authorities to afford protection to cotton mills was discussed.

The same question has been raised in the past from time to time and the fact that workers are still subject to intimidation by strike pickets when on their way to work tends to show a lack of protection on the part of the police. It is understood that the Chinese millowners are desirous of joining the Japanese millowners in this appeal and it was for this reason that yesterday afternoon's meeting was held.

The meeting which lasted about an hour and a half came to no definite decision on this matter, writes the "Shanghai Mainichi."

In connection with labour troubles, three Chinese, one armed, entered 1693 Robinson Road, Shanghai, last Friday, and fired three shots, wounding two of the male inmates.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

WHEN DREADED CROUP COMES.

A thing of dread, that comes in the night without warning. Just a hoarse metallic cough, a choking, gasping for breath, a threat of suffocation. Oh! the relief of knowing that there is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. See how it clears away the choking phlegm, stops the hoarse cough, and brings rest and sleep to the little sufferer. Sold everywhere.

TANG'S SEIZURE.

SILVER FROM BANKS IN HANKOW.

TROOPS BREAK VAULT OPEN.

Information has been disclosed that General Tang Sheng-chi took away a huge amount of silver from Hankow when he "retired" and departed from Hankow. The Bank of China was forced to give him \$250,000 silver which had been recently shipped to Hankow from Shanghai for the redemption of its notes.

On the eve of his departure, General Tang ordered the Central Bank to hand over to him all the silver in its vault. A number of armed soldiers were sent on Friday night to the premises of the bank and broke open its vault, seizing 72 boxes containing \$300,000 silver. There was also a large quantity of bank-notes in the vault, but the troops only seized the silver. The accounts and books of the Central Bank are reported to have been destroyed.

It has been also revealed that Teng Shou-chuen, Head of the Finance Commission, disappeared with a large sum of money. Many of the officials connected with the finance departments have embezzled government funds and disappeared.

WINNING AMERICA.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PRO-JAPANESE AMERICAN.

APPLICATIONS FOR SUBSIDIES.

The "Miyako" expresses surprise at the report that some Americans are championing Japan's cause in the anti-Japanese immigration controversy purely from self-seeking motives, and advises the American Government and people to take steps to discourage the practice of these unprincipled people who, feigning sympathy for Japan, are trying to get money from the Japanese Foreign Office on false pretences.

It is superfluous to say that the anti-Japanese immigration law in America is a deplorable obstacle to friendship between the two countries, the Tokio journal says, and it is with a profound feeling of gratitude that the Japanese people regard the efforts being made by pro-Japanese Americans, who, actuated by unalloyed motives of sympathy for Japan, are striving to create an atmosphere favourable for the revision of the objectionable law.

At the same time, it is distressing to learn that among the groups of Americans who ostensibly profess friendship for Japan are some who, under the cloak of sympathy, are bent upon securing from the Japanese Government funds for the assumed object of promoting the movement for the revision of the immigration law. Being actuated by mean motives from the beginning, these Americans are said to turn anti-Japanese the instant their importunate requests for funds are rejected by the Japanese Government, and take to the bus-

AMERICA & CHINA.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES DISCUSSED.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

In a letter to the "Herald Tribune" (New York), Mr. W. E. Leveson, writing from London in reply to Mr. Bradley Winthrop, who had endeavoured to check rather wild statements of Dr. Joshua Bau "and his fellows" at the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, says:—

Mr. Winthrop is at some pains to show that Great Britain and not America was responsible for the introduction of the policy of most-favoured-nation treatment into foreign relations with China. That this is true there is no doubt. But it was a policy aimed at equal opportunity of the nationals of all foreign countries doing business in China, and it forms part of the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Lansing in 1918 and governing the attitude of our countries toward China to-day. There was and is in this policy nothing to regret, and I am confident that it was not in the minds of Dr. Bau "and his fellows" when they spoke of privileges which "foreclose Chinese economic and political unity."

The account of Dr. Bau's address has been very much epitomised, and the discussions were closed to the Press, but it seems clear that the principal "foreclosures" which he had in his mind were, first, the extra-territoriality enjoyed by foreigners in China, and second, the monopoly of the vote in foreign settlements enjoyed by foreigners to the exclusion of the Chinese.

To the first of these Mr. Winthrop makes no reference. Yet, apart from the pros and cons of the matter, there is a certain appositeness in the suggestion that America, which first secured extra-territorial rights under treaty, should be the first to negotiate for their abolition. The clause in question in the United States treaty signed at Wang-wia on July 3, 1844, a clause which had no parallel in the British treaty signed at Nanking two years earlier, was based upon a letter from Mr. Cushing to Mr. Forbes on June 22, 1844, in which he said:—

"In my opinion, the rule which obtained in favour of Europeans and Americans in the Mahometan countries of Asia is to be applied to China. Americans are entitled to the protection and subject to the jurisdiction of the officers of their Government. The right to be protected by the officers of their country over them are inseparable facts."

As to the second of Dr. Bau's points, the exclusion of the Chinese from the municipal vote, Mr. Winthrop repeats what has so frequently and so unfairly been said during the last two years, namely, that the United States holds no concessions, no special spheres of influence, and no privileges. I say unfairly because it is not quite true. The greater part of the present international settlement at Shanghai is the former American settlement. It was the practice of the Chinese Government before 1911, and it may be still, to refer to Shanghai in dispatches as the Anglo-American Settlement. I also say unfairly because it is hardly creditable to America, whose merchants have for more than half a century made use of Hong Kong and the foreign settlements and concessions throughout China for the purpose of residence and business, with fully equal rights and privileges to those enjoyed by the nationals of the particular country to which the cession, concession or settlement appertains, to make the pharisaical boast that they have none of their own.

I have been reproached for attributing to the generous and energetic American eagle some of the plumage of the cuckoo when in China, but as often as that unfair boast is made, so often does the simile rise in one's mind to condemn it.

ness of fomenting anti-Japanism among their fellow-countrymen.

The "Miyako" confesses that similar despicable practices have been indulged in by some Japanese upon the Chinese people. These unscrupulous Japanese would have the Chinese believe that they were devoted to the advance of Chinese interests as well as the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, and try to get money from Chinese on the false pretence of financing their movement. These misdeeds have done much to estrange Chinese feeling from Japan and the Japanese.

The Japanese people must be on sure ground before they accuse the Americans, says the "Miyako," and it strongly urges the Japanese Government and people to see that no Japanese act in such a mean manner towards the Chinese in future, so that the cultivation of the true Sino-Japanese friendship may not be seriously impeded. Japan Chronicle.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS.

It's the way you have your HAIR done that makes it attractive.

Our barbers are experts in Bobbing, Shingling and Waving.

CAMPBELL MOORE
19, Queen's Road C. Tel. C. 151.

TOTAL

DRY FIRE EXTINGUISHER
NO PERIODIC REFILLING
NO UPKEEP COST

Agents:
KELLER, KERN & CO., LTD.
16/19, Connaught Road C.



UP-TO-DATE LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MANICURING A SPECIALITY.
First Class Attention and Expert Barbers.

THE CARLTON
140, Queen's Road C.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

Small 3-Bank Portable Model
New 4-Bank Portable Model and
Standard Office Machines

Every Size always in stock
Suitable for all requirements.

— SOLE AGENTS —
Queen's Building.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Ground Floor.
Opposite Ferry Wharf.
Tel. 1030 Central.

A. SEK & CO.

26A, Des Vieux Road Central.
Tel. No. C. 3459.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Cameras and
Films &c.

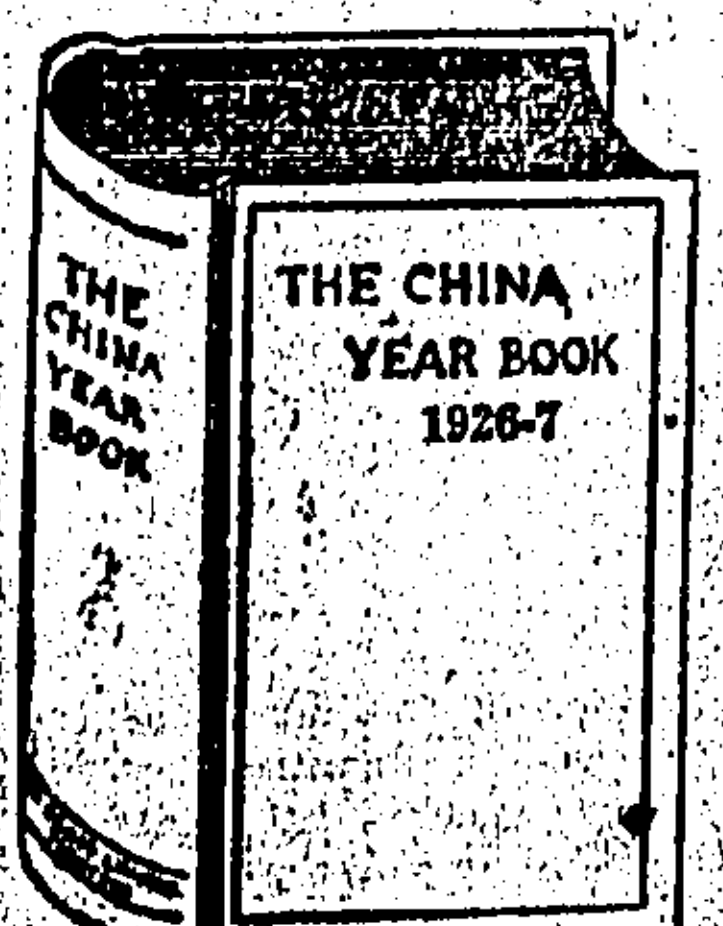
LATEST STYLE.
Developing, Printing and
Enlarging.

ZIESS FIELD GLASSES.
Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

If you want the latest, fullest and most reliable information on China

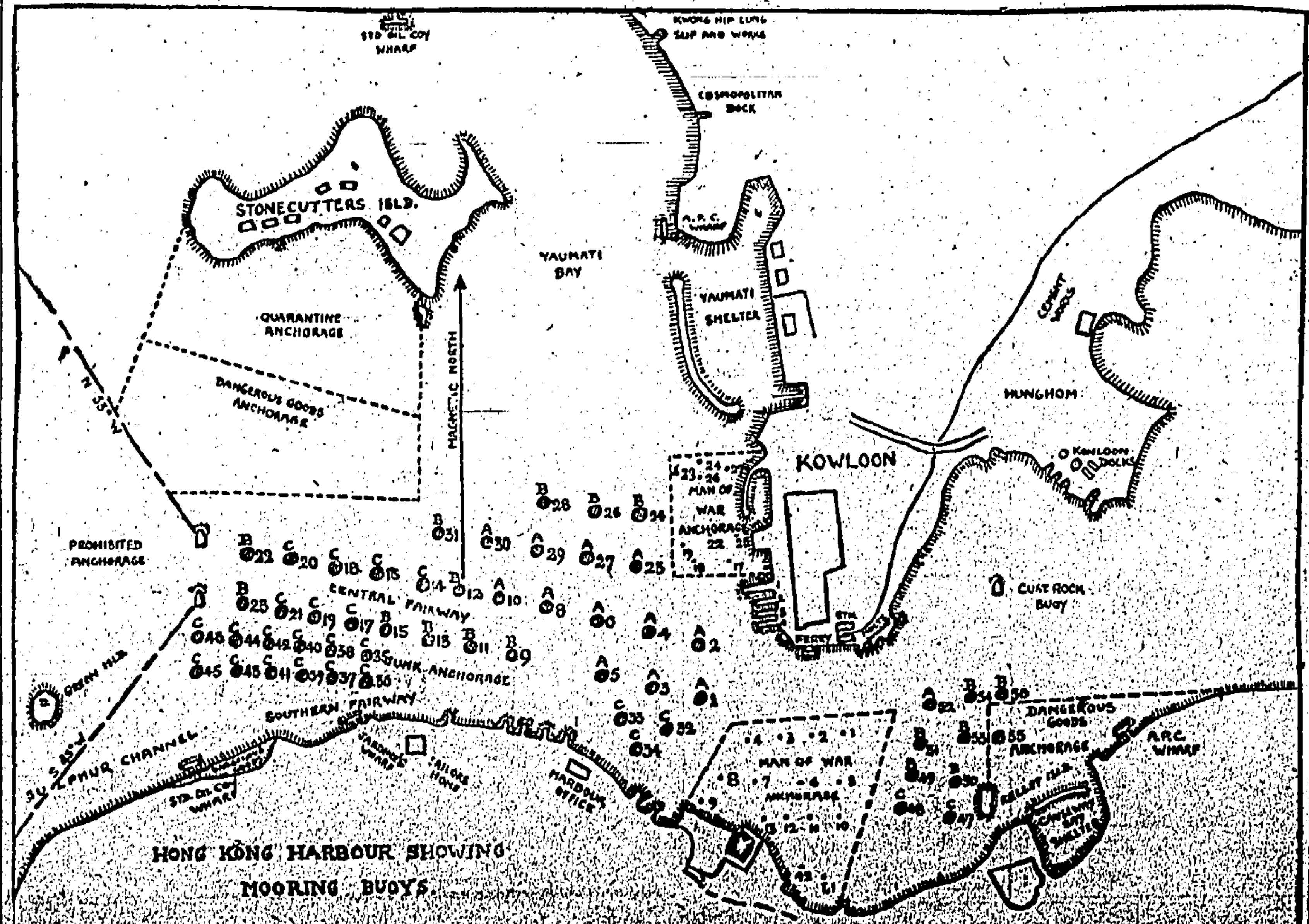
Consult



Obtainable at
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
HONG KONG

PRICE \$15.00.

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.





The Dust Peril

Figure A:
Colonies of dust-germs before disinfection with Formamint.

Figure B:
The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

With the dust you inhale millions of dangerous germs, which can be the cause of many diseases.

Take a Formamint-tablet whenever you are in dusty places. Formamint will destroy the germs in mouth and throat, cure the soreness and prevent infectious diseases such as Influenza, Tonsillitis, Scarlet Fever etc.

Keep your mouth clean and your breath sweet.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.
At all Chemists and Stores.

SHANGHAI OF THE FUTURE

Read what Mr. A. de C. Sowerby has to say of the future of Shanghai in the NOVEMBER issue of the

CHINA JOURNAL

Also Professor W. M. Porterfield on the 'Identification in Winter of Shanghai Trees,' and Sie Tung-shan on 'Lumbering in Fukien.'

Price \$1.00

Annual Subscription \$10.00 (Shanghai Currency)
(And \$1.00 for postage to Hong Kong and abroad)

Apply to your bookseller, or direct to the office of

THE CHINA JOURNAL

8 Museum Road, Shanghai.

SAND-LIME BRICKS.

Best machine made bricks
Highest tests and uniform qualities.
For Economy, Quality, Beauty, Durability and Satisfaction unsurpassed.

YEE YICK SAND-LIME BRICK CO.,

CHING IU NAM

Manager.
Factory:—Canton. Hong Kong Office,
148, Queen's Road, West, 1st Floor.
Telephone No. C3982.

Christmas Cards.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
THE LATEST DESIGNS

OUR selection of artistic and choice cards, exclusively designed, will convey just that little message of Good-will to your friends in other parts of the world.

Prices Moderate.

No need to buy but call and see them.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

5, Wyndham Street,
HONG KONG.

BIG CELEBRATIONS.

NANKING FORCES-ARRIVE
NEAR HANKOW.

HUNANESE TROOPS RETREATING.

The victorious Nanking forces advanced to the neighbourhood of Seven-Mile Creek, on November 14 and are expected to arrive in Hankow to-day, says the "Herald" of November 15. General Chen Chien, who is heading the anti-Tang Expedition, and General Hu Tsung-tu, commanding the 19th Army, have reached Liuchiamiao from down-river and are also expected to be here on November 15.

Preparations were made on November 14 to welcome the victorious forces and generals to Wuhan, a delegation from the Hupeh Provincial Government and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce being sent to Liuchiamiao to greet the Nanking commanders. A large crowd of officials waited all day at the Tachman Station, but up to a late hour the generals did not arrive.

All shops in Hankow were again open on November 14 and flew the Nationalist flags greeting the Nanking armies. Posters carrying slogans bitterly denouncing Tang Seng-chi were put up everywhere in the city.

The Hunanese troops of General Tang Seng-chi continue to retreat from Hupeh territory, having evacuated both Wuchang and Hanyang. On November 14 the Central Third Brigade took possession of Hanyang city and the Arsenal, which was formerly occupied by General Ho Chien's forces. The 8th and the 36th Armies are reported to be retreating in the direction of Mienyang. Generals Li Ping-hsien, Ho Chien and Liu Hsin have all left Hankow.

Wuchang Situation.

On November 14 reports were in circulation to the effect that the Nanking forces under General Hsia Tao-yin had arrived in Hungshan (Pagoda Hill) at the outskirts of Wuchang. This was later found to be not so, the troops at Hungshan were the defeated 8th Army which had retreated from Chinghsan. They at first attempted to enter Wuchang city, started looting, but were halted by the Provincial troops under the command of General Lan Teng-chiao. They were driven back to Hungshan and then fled in the direction of Paotsehoi.

Wuchang city is being garrisoned by the Provincial forces commanded by General Lan and the situation is quiet in spite of the fear of looting by the retreating Hunanese armies.

Troops Clash.

Through a misunderstanding, a clash between the Central Third Brigade and the Provincial Forces occurred at about five o'clock on November 14 at the Lienyutao Railway Station, resulting in the killing of a military officer and several civilians and the wounding of a large number of soldiers. The Third Brigade arrived at Lienyutao from Puchi on their way to Hanyang to take over the city. The Provincial forces stationed at Lienyutao thought that the men were Hunanese troops and wanted to disarm them. Both sides opened fire and a severe battle immediately ensued lasting over twenty minutes. The incident caused a terrible panic in Wuchang city, and all shops were again closed.

Protection for Foreign Nationals.
General Ho Kuo-kwang who is in charge of the Wuhan Garrison issued on November 13 the following proclamation:

"The Wuhan Garrison headquarters is maintaining peace and order in Wuhan. Commander Li Pin-hsien has left Hankow and the responsibility now rests on me. As this is my native province, I will do my best to save the situation so as not to disappoint my fellow-countrymen. All the foreign nationals in Wuhan will be given full protection. Yesterday and to-day the situation was quiet as usual and there should not be any cause for anxiety. All the merchants must carry on as usual and refrain from listening to rumours. Any one caught making rumours or looting will be punished in accordance with martial law. (Signed) Ho Kuo-kwang."

Provincial Gov't Supports Nanking.
The Hupeh Provincial Government has completed preparations for the welcome of the Nanking forces into Wuhan. Circulars and slogans issued by the provincial authorities strongly denounce Tang Seng-chi and his followers for causing the chaos in this province. "Down with Tang Seng-chi and Welcome the Nanking Generals and Comrades" was among the slogans printed on the posters on November 14.

The Provincial Government has taken over the Administration of Wuhan, appointing new officials to take the place of those who have fled as a result of General Tang's downfall. Regarding the situation, the Provincial Government has issued the following proclamation:

"Owing to unsettled conditions, many rumours have been in circulation. General Tang has now retired and the Provincial Government has wired the leaders of both sides asking that hostilities come to an end at once. The Wuhan military and police authorities have been instructed to protect the local peace and to suppress rumours which might lead to disturbance. The merchants and the people are ordered to remain calm and carry on as usual. (Signed) Li Shu-cheng, Kung Keng, Yuan Kia-pu, Ko Cheng-tau and Yu Yu-shih, Standing Committee of the Hupeh Provincial Government."

General Chen Chia-mo, former military governor of Hupeh, who was captured by the revolutionary forces in Wuchang in October last year, and General Liu Tso-jung, Hupehese commander who was arrested by order of the Military Council for putting Keng Tan, Deputy Commander of the 15th Army, to death, have both regained their freedom, according to authoritative information. Chen was released the day before Tang Seng-chi's departure after paying the Hunanese military chief a huge sum of money. General Liu was freed on November 12.

Gen. Chang Kuo-wei's Execution.

It was reported in the "Herald" on November 13 that the body of a military officer, found strangled, had been discovered at the General Headquarters of General Tang Seng-chi at Shih Yuan (West Park). It has been since ascertained that the man was General Chang Kuo-wei, one of the noted Hunanese generals who commanded the Third Division of the 8th Army. General Chang was strangled by order of General Tang Seng-chi just prior to the latter's departure from Wuhan on Saturday morning. While no official information could be obtained regarding the circumstances leading to the execution, it is believed that General Tang had put him to death owing to the defeat of his troops at Changsha which led to the fall of the city to the Nanking forces under Generals Yeh Kai-ching and Ho Yau-tao. Another report has it that Tang was indignant with Chang owing to the latter's refusal to take his order to direct operations at the Yangtze war front. Gen. Chang was strangled at Gen. Tang's residence in the S.A.D. No. 2 and his body was carried to an open field outside the Shih Yuan barracks after the strangulation.

BEST AT 35.

PHYSICIAN'S OPINION OF MEN.

London, Nov. 2.

A man is physically at his best, at thirty-five and mentally between forty-five and fifty, Dr. R. N. MacKenna of Liverpool declared recently. Here are some of England's "Never Grow Olds."

T. F. O'Connor, father of the House of Commons, says: "Much depends on whether man's living is careful or careless."
Charles Coburn the famous vaudeville comedian says: "At fifty-seven I learned German and at 75 my voice will still fill the Albert hall. Walking is one of my secrets."

Jack Hobbs, England's famous cricketer, aged 45 years says: "It is not to say that a man is middle aged at 30; at least as far as cricket is concerned. Some of the best cricketers the world has seen have not found their best form until the middle thirties. Perhaps cricket makes you feel young. I never felt fitter and younger in my life than I do now. As regards one's mental prime, we go on learning until we die."

Miss Evelyn Laye, the actress says: "Women are prettiest at thirty-five, when they are brilliant, know what they are talking about, and how to dress. By this time in life their experience has taught them how to conduct themselves.—United Press."

TO KEEP "FIT" IN THE EAST

daily regularity is of the first importance. If troubled with constipation, sick headache, bile, flatulence, or liverishness, take a

Pinkettes

Little dose of Pinkettes to-night, you'll feel better in the morning. Of chemists or post free, 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

AGAINST EUROPE.

FUTURE RELATIONS OF EAST AND WEST.

SYMPTOMS—NOT CAUSE.

Mr. Leonard Woolf, giving at Friends' House, London, on October 11, the first of a series of lectures on "Imperialism and the Problem of Civilisations," said that since the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 it had become more and more evident that there was a world revolt against Europe. Turkey, Persia, and China were in open revolt, and there was unrest in India, Egypt, Palestine, Tunis, and even faint stirrings in tropical Africa. Imperialism, as it was known in the nineteenth century, was no longer possible, and the only question was whether it would be buried peacefully or in blood and ruin.

Until the new European civilisation of the nineteenth century arose, it had been possible for civilisations of a widely different kind to exist at the same time with little interference from each other. The new European civilisation, however, partly because the industrial revolution made it economically necessary to open up new markets and new sources of raw material, was a predatory, exploiting, and conquering civilisation, backed by an army against which the Asiatic and the African, fighting as they had fought in the twelfth century, were powerless. The power of the terrific engine of modern war and modern organised nationalist government was invoked by the capitalist to aid him in exploiting other countries, and there was a sudden and ruthless world conquest on a scale previously unknown in human history. Direct subjugation to European States took place in Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, parts of China and parts of Asiatic Russia. Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and China, while nominally independent, were in fact brought under the tutelage of European States, and knew that disobedience would entail extinction.

Mr. Woolf said that in his opinion race, religion, and nationality, though intimately connected with Imperialism, were symptoms and not causes of the disease afflicting humanity, which was mainly due to the maladjustment of different civilisations under the impulse of Imperialism. Nine-tenths of what was said and written about racial conflicts was unintelligent nonsense. The Chinese mob shrieking "Down with the white devils" and the Shanghai merchant who thinks that the only way of dealing with the Chinese is what he calls "a strong hand," or what his forefathers called "a whiff of grapeshot," are moved by racial emotions, but these are but the symptoms of the reaction against domination of one civilisation over another. When the tide turned against Imperialism the revolt followed that channel which was handiest to it, in some cases the channel of race, in some of religious differences, and in most the terribly dangerous channel of nationalism.

WATER SUPPLY.

Storage of water in Reservoirs on November 1, 1927.

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tydam	339.12	334.45
Tydam Byewash	11.75	3.22
Tydam Intermediate	105.60	195.90
Tydam Tuk	1,405.83	1,335.00
Wong Nei Chung	17.15	18.60
Pokfulam	54.38	58.40
Total	2,024.23	1,944.27

Consumption of water in the City and HUI District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1926	1927
Consumption	285.89	304.94
Estimated population 405,000	405,000	415,220
Consumption per head	20.3	23.3
per day	20.3	23.3

Full Supply in all Rides Main Districts during October, 1926 and 1927.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	351.68	327.75
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	100.80	100.80
Reception Reservoir	—	—

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

	1926	1927
Consumption	78.64	101.94
Estimated population 167,500	167,500	162,840
Consumption per head	16.1	20.00
per day	16.1	20.00

Full Supply in all districts during October, 1926 and 1927.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.
Total rainfall: to October 31, 1926, 36.26; to October 31, 1927, 104.67 in.

THE
HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL; REFULSE' DAY HOTEL;
PEAK HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND
SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."
HOTELS,
LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms, newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and Cold Water, also Telephone.
All Trams pass in front of Hotel.
Most Moderate Rates in the Colony.
Hotel Launch meets all steamers.
The Lounge and Dining Room is now open to the Public.
THE KING EDWARD HOTEL BAND will play as under:
TIFFIN HOURS 1 to 2. DINNER HOURS 7.30 to 9.

(Thirty Tiffin Tickets can be had at the office of the above Hotel for \$25.00)
Tel. Add: "Victoria." J. H. WITCHELL,
Telephone No. C. 373. Manager.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

21, 23 & 25, Kennedy Road, Hong Kong.

Eight minutes walk from Plate Pier. Beautifully situated overlooking Botanical Gardens, Hong Kong & Harbour. Large, newly furnished rooms, spacious terraces. Modern conveniences. First Class Cuisine and attendance.
To enquire—Nudean.
Phone C. 4707.
Mrs. P. B. CAMERON
Proprietress.

ADELPHI HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN SINGAPORE FITTED THROUGHOUT
WITH MODERN SANITATION AND SHOWERS IN
EVERY BATHROOM.

TEA DANCES

EVERY TUESDAY

AFTER DINNER DANCES

EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

ROOF GARDEN CINEMA

EVERY SUNDAY and MONDAY EVENING.

LADIES' LOUNGE

PALM COURT

Cables: Adelphi.
ADELPHI HOTEL LTD.
HARRY H. WILLIAMS,
Managing Director.

DIRECTORY ADVERTISING.

THE BEST DIRECTORY MEDIUM
IS THE
LOCAL DIRECTORY.

ANY DIRECTORY PUBLISHED LOCALLY, IS
MORE ACCURATE THAN THE DIRECTORY
COVERING THE SAME AREA AND PUBLISHED
IN ANOTHER CITY.

THE LOCAL DIRECTORY

HAS

THE BIGGEST CIRCULATION

THEREFORE THE LOCAL DIRECTORY IS THE
BEST ADVERTISING DIRECTORY MEDIUM.

WHY PAY \$5 to \$10 per line to have your Firm Name printed in **BLACK TYPE** in an outside Directory when you can have it printed in Black in the **DOLLAR DIRECTORY** for \$1 per line—in the Directory with the Biggest Hong Kong Circulation.

Why pay \$2 to \$5 per AGENCY in an outside Directory when you can insert your AGENCY in the **DOLLAR DIRECTORY** for \$1 each Agency.

THE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

HAS THE BIGGEST DIRECTORY CIRCULATION
IN THE COLONY.

AND A JUDICIOUSLY WORDED ADVERTISEMENT
INSERTED IN THE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

WILL BRING YOU RESULTS

LET US PLAN YOUR DIRECTORY
ADVERTISING FOR YOU.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

FOR A. I. PRINTING
CONSULT THE
NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD.
5, WYNDHAM STREET.

Our Establishment has been re-equipped
and is now thoroughly up-to-date.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927.

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
INVITE INFORMATION FOR THE
1928 ISSUE
OF THE
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 30th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"DIOMEDES" 13th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PATROCLOS" 27th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"ORESTES" 10th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
*via Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"PELEUS" 21st Dec. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"CYCLOPS" 27th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"MENTOR" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"IDOMENEUS" 26th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"ACHILLES" 17th Dec. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAROS" 7th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"PIEMUS" 26th Nov. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"MAGNAN" 18th Dec. New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 30th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLOS" 27th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"ANTHEUS" 24th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to:-

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XLMS LETTER AND PARCEL MAILS FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mails for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. as follows:-

Parcel Mail 28th November at 1.00 p.m.
Registered Mail 29th November at 4.15 p.m.
Ordinary Mail 29th November at 6.00 p.m.
These mails are due in Victoria B.C. and Seattle on the 19th December.

XLMS LETTER MAIL "VIA SIBERIA" FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
Xmas Letter mail "via Siberia" for Great Britain will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 29th inst. per s.s. "President Cleveland." This mail should reach London about the 22nd December.

INWARD MAILS.

From	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26	Per
Shanghai & Swatow	26	Soochow.
	MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28	
Straits	28	Kitano Maru.
Manila	28	Pres. Cleveland.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	28	Pres. Madison.
	SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	3	Pres. Adams.
	MONDAY, DECEMBER 5	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	5	Pres. Pierce.
Manila	5	Emp. of Canada.
	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	7	Emp. of Russia.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26	Per
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	26	1.30 p.m.
Amoy	26	5 p.m.
Wei Hai Wei & Dairen	26	5 p.m.
Pakhoi & Haiphong	26	5 p.m.
Fort Bayard	26	5 p.m.
	SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27	
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	27	8.30 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	27	9 a.m.
	MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28	
Swatow	28	2.30 p.m.
Manila	28	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	28	4.30 p.m.
	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, "Canada," "U.S.A.," "C. & S. America" & "Europe" via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 26th Dec. Registration 9.45 a.m.	29	1 p.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.	29	
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa, U.S.A., "C. & S. America" & "Europe" via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 19th Dec. & Europe via Siberia. Parcels 1 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	29	5 p.m.
	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 28th Dec. K.P.O.—Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.—Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30	30	1.30 p.m.
Sandakan	30	1.30 p.m.
	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1	
Straits & Calcutta. Parcels noon. Letters 1 p.m.	1	Kutaang

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SMALLER NAVIES.

British Proposals
Defended.

ECONOMY AND LIMITATION.

Our Interests Lie in Maintenance Of Peace.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Commons disarmament debate, raised on the Labour motion, terminated with the adoption by 288 votes to 66 of an amendment which read: "That this House recognising that the efforts of the Government have been constantly directed to the maintenance of peace, reduction of armaments and the advancement of the authority of the League Nations by this country of extended and dangerous obligations embodied in the protocol of 1924, approves of the policy pursued by the Government."

When the lights had been restored, the debate was continued by Mr. Lloyd George who said that he entirely agreed with the Foreign Secretary's view about the protocol. He added that it would have been a vital mistake for Britain to have committed herself to unknown obligations on questions in which she was not concerned. He considered that the Disarmament Commission was rendered nugatory by the ruling out of the Conscription question. Britain, he considered, should make some risks for peace as she had done for war and should reduce her armaments still further.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, who concluded the debate, again emphasised that the British proposals at Geneva Naval Conference were the only ones put forward which would have effected great economy and limitation.

The whole interests of Britain and of her Navy were in the maintenance of peace and even the League of Nations sometimes looked to the British Navy to preserve the peace of the world. He was not gloomy about the Naval Conference, for there had been a frank exchange of views and a great deal of common ground had been reached which need not be lost in the future. If the will for peace did exist, as he was perfectly certain it did in the countries represented at the Naval Conference, then the formula was not really so essential as some people seemed to think. Freedom and peace were very close allies and if they tied people up too closely with too tight fetters and bonds those bonds would cause friction rather than smoothness in their relations. Therefore, let them aim not too much at a strict formula but at doing away with any cause of difference that there might be.—British Wireless Service.

JAPANESE VIEWS.

Avoid Repetition of Failure.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
Questioned concerning Commander Kenworthy's suggestion that Japan should take the initiative in calling another Naval Limitation Conference, Admiral Osumi, Vice-Minister of the Navy, stated that, whilst favouring anything helping toward armament reduction, he considered that it would be unwise to call another conference so soon after the failure of Geneva as it was essential to make more thorough preparation before conferring again in order to prevent a repetition of this failure.—Reuter.

SANITARY BOARD.

ELECTION OF MEMBER ON DECEMBER 30.

It is notified in the "Government Gazette" that, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and pursuant to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as amended by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1927, an election of a member of the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall on Friday, December 30, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Every nomination must be in writing, must be signed by two electors, countersigned by the candidate and delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not later than 1 p.m. on December 7. In the event of the election being contested voting will commence immediately after the nominations have been read and continue until 1 p.m. when the ballot-box will be closed unless the Presiding Officer decides to extend the time for voting.

RAILWAY LOANS.

Americans And South Manchuria.

CHINESE MINISTER'S PROTEST.

State Department Approached To Veto Project.

Washington, Yesterday.
No comment is forthcoming from the State Department as regards the protests from Chinese financiers and businessmen against the loans which Messrs. Morgan and other firms are reported to contemplate granting to the South Manchurian Railway.

The Chinese Minister handed a protest to Mr. F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on Wednesday. Reuter is informed that the mat-



ter is being considered and that no announcement is likely to be made for some days.

It is known that Mr. Kellogg has been approached with the object of ascertaining whether the State Department would veto, on political grounds, the granting of a loan of \$40,000,000 (gold) to the railway. It is generally believed that as the loan is not an infringement of the open door as regards China, to which Japan, as well as all the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, are pledged, the Government is not likely to intervene in the loan negotiations.—Reuter's American Service.

MELBOURNE STRIKE.

TRADES UNION ASSISTANCE DECLINED.

SHIPOWNERS' INTIMATION.

Melbourne, Yesterday.
The waterside workers on strike have declined the assistance of the Australian Trades Unions Council in the present dispute.

The shipowners have informed the waterside workers that after November 30 work will only be offered if all conditions and agreements are observed.—Reuter.

"MAYDAY."

RADIO-TELEPHONY'S DISTRESS CALL.

Washington, Yesterday.
Radio-telephony's distress call, equivalent to telegraphy's "S.O.S.," will be "Mayday." It has been decided by the International Radio Conference.

"Mayday" is already adopted by the British Air Force. It is the phonetic spelling of the French words "m'aides" ("help me").—Reuter's American Service.

STATESMAN ILL.

CONDITION OF ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Bucharest, Yesterday.
The condition of M. Titulesco, the Romanian Foreign Minister, who is suffering from pneumonia, has greatly improved.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0 5/16.

LARGEST AIRSHIP.

Nearing Completion In Yorkshire.

ZEPPELINS OUT-ZEPPELINED!

Accommodation As Good As Four Storey Hotel.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, is to-day inspecting the 5,000,000 cubic feet Empire airship, which is nearing completion in East Yorkshire. It will be the world's largest and most powerful airship, being nearly twice the size of any Zeppelin ever constructed.

The accommodation for passengers and crew is like that of a hotel four storeys high. On the lowest floor are the control and navigation rooms with the crew's sleeping accommodation above. Two upper floors are being equipped for the living accommodation of 100 passengers.

The dining room will seat 50 people and, when cleared, may be used for dancing.

Glass covered verandahs are provided on either side of the cabins and kitchens on the top floor.

Four thousand, two hundred horse-power is required to drive the ship and this is provided by six of the new 700 horse-power Rolls-Royce Condor engines.

Thirty-five petrol tanks, each holding a ton of petrol, are designed to give the ship a non-stop range of 4,500 miles.

Her cruising speed is calculated at 75 miles per hour with top speed of 83 miles per hour.—British Wireless Service.

"DARKEST" LONDON.

FAILURE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT CABLES.

GREAT INCONVENIENCE.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Owing to the failure of some high tension electric light cables a considerable area of West London was plunged in darkness for about one hour last night.

The area affected included the Houses of Parliament and several of the Government offices in Whitehall, two hospitals (in one of which an operation was proceeding and was successfully concluded by candle-light) departmental shops and many hotels, restaurants, offices, flats and private houses.

It was the worst breakdown that London has ever experienced.

The inconvenience was most felt in the House of Commons where an important debate on disarmament was proceeding and although some members desired to continue in the light of a few candles, which were hastily procured, the House was adjourned until the fault was remedied.

The adjournment was shorter in House of Lords where the chamber was dimly lit by candleabra.

The chief inconvenience in the Houses of Parliament was caused by smoke from the open fires, which is normally drawn off by ventilating fans operated by electricity. When the supply failed smoke filled some of the committee rooms and corridors.—British Wireless Service.

VISCOUNT GORT.

HAS AN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

London, Yesterday.
His Majesty the King gave an audience to-day to Viscount Gort at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.
[Viscount Gort, V.C., D.S.O., was one of the officers of the Coldstream Guards at Shanghai and was Chief of Staff to General Duncan. Recently he was appointed to an important military post at Home.]

HOME POLITICS.

BY-ELECTION IN CANTERBURY.

London, Yesterday.
The Canterbury by-election, which was necessitated by the elevation of Mr. Ronald McNeill (Lord Cushendun) to the peerage, has resulted as follows:—
Sir W. Wayland (Conservative) 13,657
Colonel Carnegie (Liberal) 10,175
—Reuter.

COMEDY, drama and pathos in the splendid screen version of a famous play—

WHAT PRICE GLORY

WITH

VICTOR
McLAGLEN

EDMUND LOWE
DOLORES DEL RIO.

And a superb cast.

Produced by Raoul Walsh who
filmed "The Thief of Bagdad."



AT THE

QUEEN'S

FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY

Starting promptly at 2.30, 5, 7.15 & 9.30.

USUAL PRICES EXCEPT AT 2.30 & 7.15.

SYD CHAPLIN In THE MAN ON THE BOX

TO-DAY: At 5.15 and 9.20.

AT THE

WORLD

At 2.30 and 7.15.—Chinese Drama, "THE MYSTIC FAN."



A domestic comedy based on the
stage hit—

WAGES FOR WIVES

with

JACQUELINE LOGAN & CREIGHTON HALE.



AT THE

STAR

TO-DAY ONLY

Continuous 5.15 to 8.45 and at 9.20.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

THE BUSY MAN'S STAND-BY.

ARRANGED IN NUMERICAL ORDER.

\$1. ON SALE AT THE PUBLISHERS \$1.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

5, Wyndham Street.

Printed and published for the concerned by GEORGE WILLIAM
CADE BURNETT, Managing Editor, at 5, Wyndham Street,
Hong Kong